

## The Diary of General James Bucknall Bucknall 1854-1855

(Transcribed by Dr Douglas J Austin )



*(MARGRAVE LIST) information:-*

Estcourt, James Bucknall Bucknall (1802-55), Brig Gen, after Maj-Gen, Unattached, B, p.5. b, July 12, 1802, s Thomas Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, DCL, MP, Estcourt, co. Gloucs & Eleanor d James Sutton, New Pk, Wilts. e, Harrow. F/c, July 13, 1820; Lt, Dec 9, 1823; Capt, Nov 4, 1825; Maj, Oct 21, 1836; Lt Col, March 29, 1839; Brig Gen, Feb 21, 1854; Maj Gen, Dec 12, 1854. To 44th Foot, July 13, 1820; 43rd Foot, June 7, 1821; Unattached, Aug 25, 1843. Portugal, 1826 & 1827. Euphrates Valley Expedt, 1835-37. MP for Devizes, Wilts, 1848-52.

Cr War, Feb 21, 1854, appntd as DAG (Hse Gds); May 2, 1854, GO 1, announced as DAG, Army of the East; April 28, 1854, jnd the army this date (GO 1, July 2, 1854); April to June, 1854, Scutari; June 1854 abrd ship to Varna; June to Aug 1854, Bulgaria; Aug 30, 1854, GO 1, to be A.G., Army of the East, w.e.f. Aug 11, 1854; Sept 1854, abrd ship to the Cr; Sepot 1854 to June 1855, Cr; Dec 18, 1854 Thanks of the 2 Houses of Parl. for Alma & Inkerman; June 24, 1855, DoD, aged 53.

m, St Marylebone Par. Ch., Mddsx, Aug 15, 1837, Caroline d Rt Hon. Reginald Pole-Carew & Jemima d Hon. John Yorke & Elizabeth Lygon. Comm R. G. Ch., Portsmouth. Obit, Gent. Mag, Aug 1855. Br in law to his ADC Crimean Bvt Maj. Charles Carew de Morel, 67th Foot who married Mrs Charlotte Jemima Colleton, né Charlotte Jemima Pole-Carew.

Mss. papers. Letters, Feb 23, 1854 to June 19, 1855, Gloucs. Archives, D1571/F487. Letter Book, 1834-55, ibid D1571/F496. Letters, to his brother Thos Estcourt, Aug 1854 to May 1855, ibid., D1571/F488. Letters, to Henry Addington, Jan 1, 1847 to June 16, 1855, ibid., D1571/F486. Letters, Sept 22, 1854 to March 31, 1855, ibid., D1571/F489.



The Gloucs. Archives also have his d Marianne Estcourt's papers, eg., Diary, Oct 26, 1853 to Jan 24, 1855, D1571/F557 & Diary, Jan 25 to Dec 31, 1855, D1571/F558, & sketch books D1571/F559 & D1571/F560.

ODM: Cr Med (ABIS). To have been appntd a member of the Order of the Bath (KCB) had he survived (L.G, July 10, 1855).

Gloucester Record Office:-

#2 Estcourt D1571-F485 Diary ex Tony Margrave:- Jan 1854 -> Dec 1854:-

#3 Estcourt D1571-F490 Diary ex Tony Margrave:- Jan 1855 -> Jun 19 1855.

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(1854)

January 1. Sunday.-

Received the Sacrament with Caroline and Mem.- Did not go a second time to church tho' they did. Met them afterwards at the Church of the Trinità where the Nuns say Vespers. The Convent of the Trinità is a place of education also for young ladies. Those of poor birth are in the habit of going there. We saw a large number within the screen after the Vespers were over. They at that time came forward two and two in turn, knelt before the Altar and retired thro' a side small door. They were all dressed alike and had over the head a veil of clear white muslin, which fell down over their shoulders and half way down to the feet. - The rest of their dress was black.

January 2. Monday.

Called upon Lord Broughton at ???ng's and sat some time with him. Saw also Miss Hobhouse. Mr Bailey was sitting with them at the time; for whom Sassia told us at Geneva, that he was obliged to return to Nice, and therefore would not go on with us to Florence. The Vatican open to the public: so we went. Dined with the Chois??? at Casa Marguerita. Met Gibson. He wears his beard, which is grey. The Halls also dined there. Gibson told me that all Sculptors admit to their Studios any one who chooses to come in most freely. He said, that often people come in to his Studio without asking for him, look about and go out again. He said also, that Canova set the example of admitting people in the free manner. He has often seen peasants from the country come in to Canova's Studio, look round and go out. They never touch a thing.- He said he was unacquainted with the practices of painters. He seemed to know nothing about that branch of art.

January 3. Tuesday.

Called upon the Jocelyn's, Lord Broughton's Son-in-Law & Daughter at the Hotel de Russie. Wrote to Tom and to Tr???.- Mr George Marsh sent us his Italian Master to engage him for ourselves. He at once began a lesson of an hour. We are to have 24 for 10 Scudi.- He professes to teach pronunciation especially: and began talking on the subject rapidly and loudly, an example of pronouncing boldly and openly with an open mouth, and still more with an open chest.- Caroline and Mem went to the Vatican with the Halls.

January 4. Wednesday.



Caroline, Mem & I went to see Gibson's Studio. Saw a cast of a group he call "Hilas". The marble of which I remember in his Studio, just then finished 22 years ago, in 1831-32. He has a colossal Statue of the Queen with Clemency on one side and Justice on the other in course of execution. It is for the Houses of Parliament. It will be a fine thing. The likeness of the Queen is well maintained, but it is Colossal, which therefore takes off from the true idea of the Queen. We saw also Gibson's "Venus". A Statue now much spoken of. It is quite new. The subject of criticism is the addition of Colour. Gibson has tinted the flesh, painted in a slight manner the eyes and added colour to the border of the garment, and to the ribbon which binds up the hair, and also rather more colour to the hair also. The tint is slight. It is not pink; but a sort of olive. Thedging to the garment is light blue and so is the ribbon of the hair. A golden apple is in the hand. I like it all except for the colour of the eyes. The figure is admirable: and I think the colour of the flesh admirable, and the contrast therefore between it and the white drapery is very happy: and the deeper colour for the hair, and the delicate blue of the ribbon: all these points are excellent: but I do not like the eyes.- They stare and have not life. The Halls and Wrights drank tea with us.

January 5. Thursday.

Being the Vigil of the Epiphany there were "Solemn Vespers" in the Sistine Chapel, to which we therefore repaired. Upon approaching the entrance we were stopped by a sentry of the Swiss Guard first because Caroline and Mamie??? had bonnets and secondly because I had a morning coat instead of an evening coat. In respect of colour we were all en regle being in black. Caroline and Mamie??? quickly overcame the objections of the Swiss to them by taking off their bonnets and putting the veils of their bonnets over their heads, giving their bonnets uo to Leopold. And for myself Leopold suggested that I should quickly return home in the carriage, and change my coat , for that there was plenty of time yet. This I did and so got admitted. There was the Pope and the Cardinals and wonderful singing, no instrumental music. The Cardinals passed round in procession, approached the Pope, kissed his hand and took their seats again. The Pope himself read from a large finely bound book in the course of the service. It was held up before him by one person, whilst another person held a long candle. This was a matter of ceremony: for it was not wanted for the sake of the light. The Pope also sanctified the altar and ??? upon it with incense. All the Cardinals were sanctified also with incense thrown up before each in turn by an officiating priest. The Officiating Priest goes round; before each of the Cardinals he stops: they bow to each other: the Priest throws up the incense three times; they bow again: and the Priest turns to the next. But before the turn of each Cardinal comes, he has before turned round to his neighbour Cardinal, and they have bowed to each other. The phisiognomies of the Cardinals do not speak blood, or superior intelligence. There are some few whose countenances have character but the generality do not. There is a very pleasant countenanced Cardinal of the Capuchin Order with a great deal of intellectual power in his countenance another is Antonelli the Pope's Prime Minister, a sharp quick eyed rather handsome man. Cardinal Wiseman I picked out from the rest by his vulgar countenance. I had never seen him but only had heard of his style of face and figure. Drank tea with the Halls. I dined before that with Lord Broughton.

January 6. Friday.

Attended Vespers in the Trinità with Morice???: The Nuns sang.

Went to an evening party at Miss Shaw's. Met a very agreeable Count du Bourke??? with his wife, friends of the Marils??? He speaks excellent English. Gibson also there. Mrs Danby also.

January 7. Saturday.

A fine day. Scarcely a cloud. Made an Expedition to look over Rome from the top of the Tower of the Capitol. Caroline, Mamie???, Wrights & I. We took Murray and saw him as we looked out for



the different hills, and objects mentioned. We could mark them all out: the distant hills and the villages upon them as well as the Hills of Rome and the other objects mentioned. It was a glorious sight. The fine Campagna with the lines of Aqueducts, the distant hills with their beautiful outlines, and then, nearer, Rome spread out below us both ancient and modern. From the Capitol we went to the Mamertine??? Prisons: then to the Forum of Nerva, then to the temple of Pallas Minerva, then ??? the Forum in front of the Arch of Septimus Severus to the Temple of Janus, the Cloaca Maxima, close by, which was hid by being choke full of water, the ??? being exceedingly full from the late rains. The church of St Georgio, where is another Arch of Septimus Severus, or rather was for very little remains: then to the Temple of ??? Prosperine??? ??? ???. then in the ??? of Vesta, in which we went: so on to the Theatre of Marcellus, first casting our eyes over the river wall to see the Ponte Rosso???. As we were going from that point to the Theatre of Marcellus a fellow picked my pocket of my pocket handkerchief. I felt his hand and turned round and taxed him with the theft: but he had handed it over to his companion, I suppose, for I could not find it on him. We got home at 5½ having set off at midday. A most interesting day. Wright is an excellent Cicerone: well read in all that there is to be seen, knows the localities & how to get at the places.

January 8. Sunday.

Went to Church morning and evening. Mr March came to us in the evening at tea time. No news yet of his Father and Mother.

January 9. Monday.

Paid bills. Went to the Vatican with C. & M. Took the Statues???. Admired old Demosthenes as I used formerly. After the Vatican paid some visits. Drove L??? & saw the Scala Santa. Mr Marsh dined with us.

January 10. Tuesday.-

Drove to the Church of St Cecilia, Trastevere. There is a very beautiful statue of Sa. Cecilia under the high altar. It is the figure of the Saint dead lying down with folding drapery over it, the head face turned away. It is in white marble: and is placed in a recess under the altar but so that it can be seen by all who approach. There is also shown in a side chapel the bottom of the copper cauldron in which Sa Cecilia was boiled: also apparatus for a vapour bath said to have been used by the Saint and that each chapel was actually a part of her house. So runs the tale. The body of the Saint was found in the Catacombs. Drove on our way home through the Ghetto, the Jews quarter. A narrow street, full of people & old clothes shops. The people seemed to be surprised by our carriage appearing in their quarter. The Jews used to be shut into their quarter at night formerly and I am not sure that they are not so still. Looked into St Andrea della Valle and found a Priest preaching to a large and very attentive congregation. It was in Italian.- Earlier in the day saw a regiment of two Battalions inspected on the Pincian by the General. The soldiers were, according to our ideas, very unsteady and loose and but imperfectly drilled. The companies lost their distances whilst marching, and were not at all compact. The dress I think not becoming. It is a dress. It does not look smart and I do not see that any advantages. The men and officers all wear epaulets the great coat of the men is rolled round and carried on the top of the knapsack just as we have carried our great coats: and then besides they have a cloak which is folded round but at an angle to go round from the bottom of the pack on one side to the bottom of the pack on the other, passing round the sides of the pack, and over the great coat. The great Coat, which is the usual dress of the soldiers for common parades and when walking in the town is more like a bed gown than any thing else. The Chackous I think hideous, and the tricoloured feathers, and the variety of colours for the epaulets, the different companies being different one from another, all combine to give a bad effect. - The belts are black. All the officers wear sling belts.-



January 11. Wednesday.

Went with Caroline to San Andrea della Valle to hear a sermon preached by Manning. It was rather a large congregation but chiefly English, some to be sure of them were in Priest's dress, some of the congregation too were Capuchins; probably they were Italians. A good many of the English had been led there by the same sort of feeling that had carried Caroline and me. We had several reasons for going. We wanted, rather I wanted to see Manning in his priest's dress and in an Italian Church in the heart of Rome. I wanted to see how he would demean himself. To be sure the changes from a Protestant Parish Church in England to Sant Andrea della Valle and Manning in the former and Manning in his priest's dress with a three cornered black cap on his head was complete. The church has still, exhibited over the Altar, a representation of the Adoration of the Magi. It was composed of figures as large as life, the Virgin with the Infant Jesus, Joseph, the Magi and other figures standing about. The star was shown above and the light was cleverly managed with candles from below to strike upon the prominent parts of the scene. It was not a picture but a scene composed of ??? of figures. This occupied the end of the Church above the High Altar, and was frequently pointed to by Manning in the course of his sermon when he referred to the subject of the Epiphany. - Manning looked very very thin; but interesting and gentlemanlike. His manner was very quiet and dignified. His voice clear ~~but~~ and not strong. His speech deliberate. The object of the sermon was to ~~command~~ <sup>up</sup> ask for contributions for the purpose of building a church in England. The sermon was a reflection of his own mind and the troubles and doubts and difficulties he had suffered and which had ended in his embracing the Roman Catholic Faith. He insisted upon the Authority of the Church and he insisted upon the Church being the Church of Rome. He spoke of the necessity of having an authority to determine points of doctrine and that the Church of Rome was the only authority that could do it. It was a beautiful sermon but it was based upon one error throughout, viz, that the Church Roma was the only Church of Christ, and not as I believe, that the whole body of Christians dispersed throughout the world ~~to be~~ is the Church of Christ. Afterwards went out with Caroline Mamie??? & Wright to the Rospigliosi Palace and saw the glorious ??? of ???. It appeared to me far more beautiful than it had done to my mind when I was last in Rome. It is such a glowing painting: so fresh; and clear, and powerful and graceful, and delicate, and glowing. - From there we went to the Colonna and saw the beautiful Salone there: a large gallery of reception, rich with marbles. ~~and~~ There are some capital good pictures but the collection is not remarkable. After that Caroline & Mamie??? drove home in the carriage and I walked to Diocletian's Baths and round by the Porta Salaria to the Barberini Piazza, the Pincian and home with Wright.

January 12. Thursday.

Rain almost all day. bought a small Cask of Marsala from Mac??? 5 ???. 20 Scudi. Miss Shaw dined with us.

January 13. Friday

Drove with Memie??? to San Pietro in Montorio. From the terrace in front of the church there is a very fine view of the whole of Rome. In the cloisters of the Convent attached to the Church there is a little Chapel in the Crypt in which there is a hole said to be that in which the foot of the Cross was stuck on which S Peter was crucified. The Convent was quarters for Garibaldi's ~~troops~~ cavalry, I think during the siege. It was a good deal damaged by the shot of the French. From thence passing by the Fontana a Paula we went out by the Porta San Pameragio, now being repaired after the damage it suffered during the Siege. It was the principal point of attack. Went to the Villa Dora Pamphili where we walked about admiring the beautiful Pines, and the grounds about. There are extensive Columbaria in the grounds. They are very curious. Whole rows of small jars built into the wall in niches made in the wall to receive them. They are placed in very regular order. I put my hand into several, and from one drew out a handful, which turned out to be human bones. A handful of Roman Dust, once quick with life.. - The size of the jars may be a foot high and eight



inches across. [GRAPHIC] of this shape: built into the wall so as in fact to form a prt of the wall itself, leaving onlt the mouth open and a space above [ GRAPHIC ] to admit of entrance into the urn. They were placed in small chambers about 4 or 5 feet square, some larger; the sides furnished with rows of ??? all round.- From the Villa Doria drove back to the gate San P??? but instead of entering turned to the right under the Walls and drove round to the Porta Partese, looking as we went at the reparations of the walls which the destruction caused by the French had rendered necessary. Half way down we came to a spot where there is a very beautiful view of Ancient Roma. The spot is well marked and has been recognised by others as a fine spot for the view: for there is an alcove made the ~~wall~~ parapet wall of the road for the convenience of those who may choose to stop and look. Mr/Dr Bickerton??? Lyons and Wright dined with us and Halls, and DeBourhes??? and Miss Shaw came to tea. John Pollen's coat we found on our table when we came home. Caroline did not go out.

January. 14. Saturday.

Wright came with us three a drive on the Appian Way. On one road close to, just beyond the Tomb, called Scipio's, we went to see some Columbaria. There were two separate chambers at a little distance from each other sunk down into the ground about 30 or 35 feet. You descend by a narrow stairs, the same which were new when the chamber was in use. The sides of the chambers, which are about 20 feet square or nearly that, are pierced with niches into which are built rows of vases full of the bones of those who after being burnt have been deposited there. Above the tops of the vases a space is left to give access to the vases. The lids are in all cases put on with the top apparently turned inwards. The idea is that the lid was laid upon the mouth of the vases so as to give a depression outside, into which libations were poured after the ashes of the dead had been deposited in the urn. There are to almost every one small slabs of marble upon which the name of the individual deposited there is cut. Frequently his profession: sometime terms of affection sometimes by whoever placed them. On one I read the name of a man and then "his Concubine". Each niche contained two urns. I counted 72 niches on one side of one of the chambers which would give 144 persons' remains and as the chambers appeared to be square it would have contained upon a rough calculation 576. The sides of the chambers had been painted with red & blue paint in patterns. In one chamber there was a centre erection furnished also with niches, and painted with ??? of birds. Upon some vases to seal their opening down there was placed a small marble slab. A sort of cup was cut in it, and a small hole pierced through the bottom that seemed to have been for the pouring in of oil perhaps or some libation. The vases were all full of burnt bones. They were quite full. None were empty. The bones were frequently charred: but the parts to which they belonged was often discernible. For instance I saw some pieces of the skull. In one of the chambers there were two rows of vases on the floor of the chamber, not in the wall, but cut in a stone sort of step which raised them above the actual floor of the chamber. There was an inscription which stated that they were musicians who belonged to a company. - Small lamps were found in each niche, and small vessels, jars which no doubt contained oil, besides the little jars called Lacrymi some of glass and some of pottery. The tidiness of the mode of burial by burning and then depositing the ashes after this manner is worthy of being imitated. There is nothing offensive in the chamber. There never could have been any disagreeable smell. The various persons were put away in their respective jars in the cleanest, neatest???, and compacted manner imaginable. After that drove under the Arch of Drusus and along the Appian Way to the Tomb of Cecilia Metella and then walked over the adjoining field to the Circus of Romulus. The outer walls are still very perfect. The Spina has been laid bare by excavations made by torlonia. It is traceable its whole length. It is easy to understand the sort of thing the Circus was. The imagination may without much effort or much error either, picture the scene as it was, when the seats were filled with the Romans and six chariots were dashing round contesting for the prize. It is an interesting detail in the construction of the Circus that the Spina ~~at the~~ does not run down the middle: but that the Meta at the end of



starting is some few feet on one side, so that more is room given on the side where the chariots started than where they corner it: an arrangement ~~very proper~~ very convenient as one sees upon reflection: for all the Chariots being in a line abreast before starting would require their full space: but at the end of the race they would have lost that order: one would be before the other : and so less space would be required.-

January 15. ~~Monday~~ Sunday.

January 16 Monday.

The Vatican. Went with Mr Cockerell and his son across the ferry and by the walk by the Porta Angelica Caroline and Ma???ie went with Mrs and Miss Cockerell.

January 17. Tuesday

Went to St Peters in expectation of a grand Vespers: but they were only of the common sort. Saw preparations for tomorrow, a grand day. Today the beginning of the blessing of animals behind St Maria Maggiore. At the Halls in the evening.

January 18 Wednesday.

Got breakfast over early and went to St Peters. In order to be admitted into the nearest seats it is necessary that gentlemen should be dressed in a black evening dress and ladies in black, also with veils over their heads. We complied with all this and got excellent places. but there was no crowd either of native Romans or of foreigners. There was ample room to move about and to see. The Pope was brought in, carried in his chair. He is borne by 12 men, six in front and six behind. The two fans of peacock feathers are carried on either side and just behind him, This is a custom perhaps copied from the Egyptians. The Mass was performed by a Cardinal. The ceremonial was curious. Effect was studied throughout. It was not solemn. It was a long affair two hours at least. The music not very fine. No instrumental music. It began at 10. We went at 9.-  
Dined with the Cockerells. Caroline and Ma??? came in the evening.

January 19. Thursday.

Drove with C & M to Monte Mario. A very beautiful view of Rome., the Tiber, the Campagna, and the Hills and Mountains beyond. We returned the visit of Lady Arabella and Sir Francis Baring.-  
Went to the Halls in the evening.

January 20. Friday

Rain all day.

January 21. Saturday

A magnificent day. M. C & I drove by the Porta S Lorenzo to the Church of S Lorenzo, which is very curious. The Choir is surrounded by marble columns very deeply fluted, with sharp cut Corinthian capitals, except two which are of a composite kind, having military trophies worked in to form the armaments of the Capitol. Above these columns is a second row of columns also of marble but smaller a good deal. The roof is very deeply carved wood work; some fine bassi reliefs. There are in the nave two sorts of pulpits, one on either side, from which it is said the epistle and gospel were formerly chanted. The Choir is the oldest part of the Church and has been raised about 15 feet above the original level. Of late excavation has been made round it laying bare the pavement between the Columns and the walls and exposing therefore the whole shaft of the Columns. There is an entrance into the Catacombs which it is worth peeping into: but it is not one of regular entrances, now/not??? used to explore from. Mr Starke/Storke??? has it that this



church was formerly a ??? Temple. There are cloisters belonging to the adjoining convent: but they are used as a place for stowing away wood and of rubbish.- From San Lorenzo we drove to the fine gate of the Porta Maggiore and the Bakers Tomb standing just outside it, hence outside the walls, passing under the rail road now in course of construction, and by the old Amphitheatre of Castrense, the circular form of which you see. It forms part of the City walls just in that part, and so to San Giovanni where we entered and went to the Colosseum. Caroline had not stood in the middle of that before, or entered it at all. Thence we drove home. In the evening C & I went to a musical party at the Stephens'.

January. 22, Sunday

After church Memie??? and I drove to the church of Sa Antonio, and waited there to see the animals blessed. At first there was a very few people: but after a time carriages and people began to assemble to see as well as ourselves. A few horses were brought to be blessed but not many. Soon after 2 the Pope's carriages and horses arrived very gaily caparisoned. There were two carriages and six, two of four, and one of a pair, a barouche and pair, and a few riding horses. They drew up abreast of each other in front of the side door of the church, a great bundle of candles as an offering was delivered into the church, and the benediction was given very unceremoniously and noisily. The servants evidently thought but little of it and the same feeling seemed to pervade the Pope's servants, which pervaded the whole of the people about. It was apparently held in contempt. The Popes horses were black, Romans, and of a good size. Their necks arched: but but their flanks not much exposed???, and rather much day light under them. The coachmen and postilions sat like lords. Cocked hats were worn by both coachmen & postilions. Those who drove the principal State carriage wore also crimson silk jackets and breeches; a figured damask. Medieval.- An awkward accident happened whilst we were there. A small diligence coming in from a journey halted in front of the Church and obtained the blessing but it had hardly gone off again before something occurred, and it was overturned flat down in front of the Santa Maria Maggiore, just at the corner. The conductor was said to have been hurt. It is said the Pope means to abolish this blessing custom and this time has confined it to this church alone.

January 23. Monday.

Walked with Mamie??? and Wright. Caroline still unable to go out. We first looked at S Martino near Sta Maria Maggiore, where there is a Crypt. The walls are very old no doubt part of the walls of the Baths of Titus. There is an entrance from the Crypt into the Catacombs. It is however shut by order of the Pope in consequence of there??? having been lost/lots??? of people who had gone in to explore and never returned. Then we went to St Pietro in Vincula, not far off in the direction of the Coliseum. There we saw the famous Moses of Micael Angelo. He is coming down from the Mount with the Tables of Stone in his hand and he sees the idolatry of the Israelites. It is a very fine statue; the expression of the countenance and the shape of the head a peculiar: but it is a fine thing: a fine conception and grand execution. In the Sacristy is "L'Esperanza" of Gudio, a beautiful small picture. It appeared to me remarkable for the absence of outline in every part.- From Sa Pietro we went to Sa Clementa, a very curious church, formerly a Basilica. It had two Ambosses??? as at S Lorenzo fuori della Murca, and it has an outer court on one side, the old entrance to the Basilica surrounded those sides with a Colonnade. Perhaps the places where the City ??? and lawyers talked over the cases impending in the Court of Law within.

January 24. Tuesday.

Walked with Wright round the walls from Porta del Popolo to Sa Maria Maggiore.

January 25. Wednesday,



Walked with Wright to see in the Cancellaria where Bossi was murdered: then to see his monument in the Church adjoining: then over the Tiber by the Ponte Sisto up the hill by the Fontana Paola, looked at the Walls of Honour?? which were a line of defence used by the Romans at the siege by the French in /49: then to the part of San Panargeo??? where we examined the breach made by the French close on the right of the gate. Then we examined the ground about and tried to make out the proceedings of the French: then we walked on outside the walls to the Porta Paradise???, and examined as we went the walls & ground with reference to the siege: we returned by the Porta Partise??? & across the Ponte Rosso???. January Young Cockerell & Miss Shaw dined with us. Mem??? & I went to the Parishes in the evening. Caroline still unable to go out.

January 26.- Thursday

Drove out to the Church of St Agnese with Memie??? Caroline still unable to move out. We walked home. We met Wright at the door of the Church, but he could only wait to show us the pretty little Mausoleum of Constantine. Dined with the Eyres, Mem & I.

January 27. Friday.

Walked with Wright from Porta Maggiore to Porta San Paulo, outside the walls. This completes our walk round the walls on this side of the Tiber. From San Paulo to the river banks there is no road, nor is there anything more to notice in the walls themselves. News from England yesterday arrived was that Sir Robert Inglis had resigned his seat for Oxford University. Mamie??? went to bed to night with a bad cold.

January 30th Monday.

To day the Capitol /& museums/. The Dying gladiator. A curious collection of busts of the Roman Emperors. Also upon the walls of the stair case going up into Museum are some very curious ground plans: antient??? of theatres, and various buildings.

January 31. Tuesday.

Drove with Caroline Mamie??? & Wright to the Grotto of Egeria. A beautiful day, quite calm, fine sun tho' somewhat chilly out of it. We drove and got out at the little temple dedicated to the god Rediolans???. What that means no one seems to know. It was a very pretty and highly ornamented little building. From thence we walked about half a mile to the Grotto of Egeria sending the carriage round by the road to the Temple of Bacchus. - From the grotto we walked up the hill close by into the pretty grove of Ilex. The cover the crest of a knoll. From this we had a beautiful view of the Campagna: the long Aqueducts; the herds of cattle: the many buildings antient and in ruins; then the Alban hills with their fine outline and the various villages situated along their sides: then behind the Sabine hills the white snow topped mountains of the Appenine Range.

February 1. Wednesday

In consequence of a party at the Dodsworths two doors off to which we all there went Caroline and Mamie??? got up with an increase of colds, Minnie's??? bad enough to keep her in bed until after breakfast. Walked with Wright. He first shewed me an unfinished group of Christ and the Virgin. The Christ dead and perhaps being taken down from the Cross. The legs of the Christ are the part most finished. It is easy to discern how the group was to have been treated. The face and attitude of the virgin looks expressive and very good. Also the face of the Christ but it is all very rough, just chieled out in a rough way. It is the work of Michael Buonarotti. Thence we went to Gibson's Studio and ~~too~~ Wright had not seen his Venus. Thence we went up to the Sa Promeragio Gate on the other side the Tiber, passed out, and turning to the right we walked under the walls until we came upon the Tober near the Castle Sa Angelo; thus completing our circuit of the Walls. We saw the exact spot where the French met their first opposition when approaching the town to enter



it. They imagined they were to meet with no opposition. The road from Civita Vecchia enters at the Gate of Casaleggio??? but as it approaches it passes over a hill and comes close under the fire of the Walls of a Bastion a little to the right of the gate Partusa???. There are about two hundred and fifty yards infiladed from the Bastion. After that the road falls into a hollow way as it goes down the valley to the gate where it enters the city, which is quite at the bottom. The Romans had four guns mounted to infilade this piece of the road. The French seem to have come on not expecting any opposition. When they had got into the part of the road infiladed as above mentioned the Romans opened a deadly fire upon them and drove them back with great loss. It wa impossible for the French to have done anything to resist. The road comes over a hill, descends towards the walls, then turns to its right down the valley. From the crest of the hill to a little space after the turn it is completely under fire of ~~and that~~ musquetry as well as cannons. It would have been pointless to return the fire: tho' the French did so. The marks are there still; both bullets and round shot.

February 2. Thursday.

Went to S Peters to see the Ceremonial of Candlemas. The Pope was carried up the Church as usual. In the course of the Ceremonies he delivered to each Cardinal a candle as well I believe out to other people. It is accounted a distinction to be asked to carry a candle whether Protestant or Romanist. Mr Parish was asked "to be a Christian for for one day and to carry a candle". Miss Gleig's father used in former days to carry a candle often. The Pope was carried round the Baldachino, the Cardinals and others carrying their candles lighted in procession. I did not wait to see all this. The Ceremonies become tiresome after once or twice seen.

February 3. Friday.

Went with Wright to see the Capuchin Church near the Barberini Piazza. Saw the famous Guido and the Della Notte. The first looked well but the latter picture could not be seen for want of a good light. There was a good fresco of S Francisco by Guercino in another side chapel, brought there of late years from the Cloister of the Convent, where the weather was doing it harm. Then we descended into the Cemetery, which is a sort of gallery divided into compartments on one side, the other side having windows with gauze wire looking into a Court ~~and on~~ of the Convent but now occupied by French Soldiers. The walk down the gallery close to the windows is ??? The compartments are like Chapels: they have earthen floors, which earth has been brought from Jerusalem. In this are ranged the graves of deceased Capuchins, they are always kept full: Therefore whenever a death takes place it is necessary to exhume the body longest in the ground and to deposit there the newly dead Capuchin. The exhumed skeleton is habited afresh in an old dress of the order and is stuck up against the wall. The one most recently exhumed was buried in the ground in 1848. He was the brother of the last Capuchin Cardinal, who died last year, and had a very long beard. His beard was still on his skelletons face though reduced in quantity and looking wretched. The skeletons stuck up against the wall give place by turns to those exhumed in succesion, and their bones are disunited and are ranged in order very tidily all about the walls, ornamenting the compartments of the cemetery, the walls and ceilings in a curious way. There was a peculiar smell in the Cemetery. The bodies are buried in their cloaks without coffins or any wrappings. The graves are made about the length of a man deep. Went to Gibsons Studio again. His Thacloos??? is indeed beautiful, a Basso Relievo. Went to the Coloseum with Caroline & Memi??? at 8 to see it lighted up. A fine night. The arena was the place for people to stand and see it. First it was lighted with a white light and then with a red light. People were stationed all round one half of the Coloseum and at a signal given by a bugle each man lighted his light, which being behind the part where the seats were ranged, where in fact were the gangways running round the building, the light was thrown up on the walls of the building and they shone out in a most beautiful manner. Both sides became illuminated one side directly and the other by reflection. At least lit more than 20 minutes of so long. Any body could visit the Arena to see it; but the expense of lighting was shared



among a certain number of gentlemen. We found Wright there and brought him home.

February 4. Saturday

We went with Wright to the Villa Borghesi. A fine day. Looked over the rich interior of the Villa, and walked about the grounds a little. These were ruined in the time of the Siege by of the French by the troops of Mazzini. The villa itself was not hurt. From the Villa Borghese we drove down to Sa John ??? Lateran and looked into the Chapel of the Corsini, open today for a Festa there. Descended into the Crypt where there is a beautiful "Pietà". Saw the Ballis??? in the Cloisters. They are four pillars supporting a flat stone said to be the exact measure of Our Saviour's height. Two half pillars said to have been one pillar split when the Veil of the Temple was rent in twain. An altar with a hole thro' the stone said to have been by the falling of the Holy Wafer from the hands of a priest officiating at the Altar, who doubted the real presence. Two pillars brought from the House of Pilate. Within the Church we were shown a wooden slab within a glass frame, said to be half of the Table used by Our Saviour and his Disciples on which the Last Supper was taken. We went to the Stephenses in the evening. Heard then from Lyons and others that by telegraph a sketch of the Queen's speech has arrived. It is said to be very warlike.-

February 6. Monday.

Mr/Dr??? Cockerell took me to see Macdonald's Studio. He is chiefly occupied with busts. The report of the day is that the Combined Fleet has returned to Constantinople.-

February 7. Tuesday.

Walked out to a piece of ground near the Tiber about a mile and a half above the Porta Molla??? and sa there a Brigade of Infantry manoeuvring. The French work handily; but are very loose. The equipment and dress do not appear to be well suited??? or good looking.- The men are small: but active: all young. The officers look like very common sort of men. There is nothing distinguished either in respect of birth, or education about them. Their dress too is not to their advantage. Mr Habrol??? and Mr Lyons dined with us. Miss ??? the Stephenses, and John Rollen came to us in the evening to drink tea.-

~~January~~ February 8. Wednesday.

Memie???, Wright & I went to the Baths of Titus: thence to Sa Croce in Jerusaleme and to the Church of S Bibiana. Also to Sa Stephano di Rotondo. The Baths of Tutus new enormous works of Tutus and also the front outline of the Golden Palace of Nero upon which the Baths were built. It is curious to see how rubbish, and the materials from old buildings have been ???ped into the original buildings. For what purpose is not quite apparent. Perhaps to give a new elevation to the new buildings. It is however evidently by design that the large and bold??? appartments in the Golden House of Nero have been filled with rubbish. We saw the fresco ornaments in the roof of a long gallery which belonged to the Palace of Nero, which Raphael the idea of painting the Loggia in the same at the Vatican. Sa Stephano di Rotondo is a circular church with an interior circle of pillars. It has all the look of having been an old Temple: but it is not certain that it was so. The walls all round are painted in fresco with a great variety of martyrdoms. Horrible executions. Sa Croce in Jerusaleme has nothing remarkable about it. Bibiana has a marble figure of the Saint by Bernini very good indeed. We drove also into Minerva Medica, a round building with a succession of russes??? all round. It had over a vaulted roof.- An antient temple. Caroline sayed at home thro' prudence. Read the Queen's Speech and the debate on the Address in the Times. The Speech is moderate in tone. Lord Clarendon's speech is excellent. Lord John Russel characterises the Emperor's conduct in respect to the Vienna talks??? as "fradulent".

~~January~~ February 9. Thursday.



Drove with Caroline, Mamie??? and Miss Shaw to see the Churches of Sa Sabina & S Alessio: both interesting. In the former in a side chapel over the Altar is a fine picture Santo ???rato. It appears to be well painted in all its parts: but at a little distance there is a look of spottiness. There is a fine view over the Toiber from the Terraces of both these Churches. Drove on to the Protestant Burying Ground. We searched for the grave of Mrs Percy's child, which she had begged Caroline to do: but we could not find it.- Then we drove to the foot of Monte Testaccio, and walked up to the top. The view is excellent of the Campagna, the hills of Albano, Frascati and Tivoli as well as the more flat and uninteresting country lying towards the Pontine Marshes and the Sea. Caroline & I went to Mrs. Choi's in the evening. Fanny Kemble was there with a peculiar head dress, a sort of hat, unlike any one else in the room.-

~~January~~ February 10. Friday.

Extremely cold Tramontana. Went with Caroline Marnie??? and Wrought to St John in Laterano and saw the Museum. The most curious thing there amongst many very interesting things is a mosaic flooring about 45 by 35 feet I should think at least. It was found in the Baths of Caracalla. It is divided in a great many compartments, each exhibiting either the figure or bust of a Boxer or the Palm endowed??? Crown for which they contended, or the wristlets with which they bound their wrists and hands. They appear all to have been portraits; and a very herculean but ill looking set they seem to have been. Some have beards but most have their faces shaven like modern men, the whiskers growing in various ways, some peculiar, showing very much that they were real portraits. Then we went to Sa Clemente which Caroline had not seen before. Then to S Gregorio, and then home. Went to the Du Bourke's??? in the evening, taking Miss Shaw with us. She dined with us. Gibson came in the course of the evening. No one else there. Very pleasant.

~~January~~ February 11. Saturday.

Schiava??? Palace. Met there Mr Tuffnell of Wiltshire: he was abroad for Holy days: had been to Naples & Sicily and was now working his way home. Walked then to the Protestant Burying Ground to hunt after the Tomb of Mrs Percy's Child. I believe I have found it. 1842 is the date of the Burial of the Tomb I have found. Dined with the Eyres. Met Captain & Mrs Dumenisle with whom we had travelled from Dover to Aix la Chapelle in /49 I believe; we being on our way to Ems. Met also Mr Bailie and Lady - Bailie, Sat next to Mr Sartoris. Mrs Sartoris was also there, the sister of Fanny Kemble. Mr Sartoris did not permit himself to say very much to me: he appeared to think himself ill placed: and so he was: for I could not make much of him either. Luckily I had Mr Bailie on the other side. In the evening Caroline and Mamie??? came. Made acquaintance with Mrs Cantley.

~~January~~ February 13. Monday.

Walked with Wright. We went to look at the old ??? Salara and Nomentana. The former is a fine thing, built of very large blocks. It was damaged during the late siege of the French by an attempt, which failed, to blow in the crown of the arch. The weather exceedingly cold. Large icicles as thick as my thigh were hanging from the upper part of the figure of Triton in the Piazza Barberini today as we went out at about 2: but on our return about 5 they were gone.

~~January~~ February 14. Tuesday.

Wright took us to Santini's Studio. The Cannes??? Catts??? we saw some very pretty things. Then to Williams' famous for paintings of the Campagna. Saw nothing of any interest. Then to the Capuans??? Church for Caroline to see the ????: then to Amerani Tadeoni's??? Studio close to the Piazza Barberini. Saw some very pretty things: but the thing to see there is a Colossal figure of Angel called "the Angel waiting to sound". The figure is looking up, watching for the signal, a book in its lap, a long Trumpet laid across the lap. and Great expression of composure, dignity, and



holyness and attention. The finest thing I have seen. There is also a beautiful bust of Princess Bariatinski, a Russian Lady, so exquisite. It has been washed with soap and water, which has given a sort of warm tint to the marble, very agreeable to the eye.- The head is small: the features are not regular or particularly pretty: but the head is well set on: the neck and throat and jaws are cleanly made, and chiseled. The hair is abundant and falls prettily. High breeding is the character of the bust. After this took a walk with Wright. News arrived on Saturday that the officers on leave were to rejoin forthwith. The 20,000 men were to be sent to Constantinople from England and 40,000 from France. But the papers do not mention any thing about it. The news arrived by telegraph.

~~January~~ February 15 Wednesday

Visited the Studio of a pupil of Canova who occupies Canova's old Studio. We saw some pretty things, especially an Adam and Eve. His name is [BLANK]

The Regiments named for the Expedition to Constantinople are

3 Batt: Grenadier Guards.

1st " Coldstream "

1st " Fusiliers

4 Regiments of the Line

28th do.

38 do.

50

77

93

2 Batts Rifle Brigade

Young Willy Barnard went off today to return to England upon the chance of being permitted to go with the Expedition, as his Battalion of Guards is one to go.- The papers still do not mention the preparation on an Expedition. All the news about it has come by Telegraph. That wonderful messenger.

~~January~~ February 16. Thursday.

Went with C, M, Wright & Herbert to the Ludovisi Gardens. In the statue gallery there are a few very fine things, a Mars, Electra & Orestes. A gladiator waiting, and two or three others.

The villa is a small house, pretty well furnished, and conveniently built for a residence in warm weather. There is a ceiling painted by Guercino, an Aurora, which is very well painted, but the colours are heavy combed???. There is another ceiling, which has dancing Cupids round the centre, a very pretty round of boys which are dancing in mid air. It is very well done. Zucharelli I think the master. From the top of the villa we had the most beautiful Panoramic view of Rome. The mountains and hills were of liquid light blue. White tops of snow ??? the Campagna delicate in tint and clear. The various Aqets discernible. The Stone??? Pines of the background, and the Cypressess cutting the sky above all except the most distant mountains were exceptionally picturesque. Below, forming the foreground and almost the middle distance was Rome antient and modern. A magnificent sight with its various cupolas, large buildings, Vatican, and other things. A ball at Mrs B???s in the evening. Went to Duboon's??? to learn news having seen a notice in the Library requesting officers to do so. Found there three telegraphic dispatches. 1st to order the officers of the Guards on leave here to rejoin. 2d to order all officers of the regiments named to rejoin their Head Quarters. 3d to order Jocelyn to join his regiment at Malta on the 24th. It would arrive there en route for Constantinople at that time.

~~January~~ February 17. Friday.



Went with Caroline and Memmie to San Martino and San Pietro in Vincula. Caroline had not seen these before. We then went to the Colloseum and went up but, before we did so, we had just a little of the end of the sermon of a Monk who was preaching in the Arena according to custom, every Friday. His audience was partly some dozen of the confraternity who bury the dead and go about upon all occasions of their duties in a brown gown and a brown mask: Also there were some women who followed one who carried a Cross and??? there then were a few peasants, besides one man of the class of gentleman, who appeared to be very devout. There was a Capuchin Friar at the Head of the party besides the Capucin who preached. After the sermon they went round from Station to Station round the Arena, saying prayers at each, and singing mean whiles. After all they went away in procession singing and disappeared thro' the Arch of Titus. The weather still very cold.

~~January~~ February 18. Saturday.

The first day of the Carnival. Rain almost all more or less. Soon after 5 P.M. the festival began by firing of guns from St Angelo and afterwards at the Piazza del Popolo. Then a body of infantry marched down the Corso and dropped sentries on each side as they went. Then another body marched down the Band playing. Then a small detachment of Dragoons trotted down and after a time returned at a canter. This denoted the clearance of the Corso. The fancy??? horses were then brought out. A rope was drawn across before them: but it was difficult to hold some on account of the restlessness occasioned to them by the pricking things stuck on to them in some way to goad them on when running. At last the rope was withdrawn and away went the horses. One got knocked over in the scuffle at starting as well as a man: but the horse got up and ran on. What became of the man I don't know. We were at Lady Giss/Gibb's??? window. " 12 Corso a very good place. There were a good many people in the streets. I saw no pelting with Bonbons. It was a stupid piece of business.

~~January~~ February 19th. Sunday.

Very cold.

February 20. Monday.

A drive C. M. and Wright to S Agnese to show it to Caro, then to Ponte Nomentano and home, first of all to the Tomb we call Wright's. Torbina's??? In the evening. The rooms were three sides of a square of a palace. At one end of the suite was the Ball room, large & handsome. Fine architecture in a gallery, the centre room of the suite was a Buffet for tea, ices &c. At the other end of the suite was a gallery and at the end of the gallery professional singers presented themselves on a sort of stage, and sang for the amusement of non dancers. Cards and Newspapers were to be had in other rooms. The company in this way was well divided. It was pretty and well done. Cardinals and Bishops, recognised by the scarlet stockings of the former, and the violet of the latter were numerous. I a good view of Antonelli and of Cardinal Wiseman. They are the reverse of each other in appearance. The Cardinals wore a sort of frock coat, black edged with scarlet which is very becoming.- We left a few minutes after 12 and so saw nothing of the Supper. The weather exceedingly cold. Jocelyn and his wife went off this morning for Naples en route for Malta to join his regiment expected to arrive there from England on the 24th.

February 22. Wednesday

Connections??? with Halls as well as C & M. A beautiful Raffael of a Virgin & Child about 9 inches square. So clear and delicate yet so fine of touch. One of the most beautiful pictures I ever saw. Another beautiful Raffael, very much like Perugino, Raffael's Master. It is called the first



manner of Raffael, a???, the Crucifixion. A Caravaggio, St Stephen's body about to be buried by some Christians, after Caravaggio's, Cla??hes & Cancellaria ???. Mrs Chios??? and John Pollen to dinner. Chio unable to come, Rheumatism. In the evening the Halls, Herbert, Mr/Mrs Hawkes, Mde??? unwell. Whilst dressing for dinner a communication arrived from Tubom??? forwarded by Lyons, Tubom??? not knowing where I was to be found had applied to Lyons. The note stated that he, Tubom???, had received a telegraphic dispatch from Lord Clarendon to desire him to send me home to England, I having been appointed Deputy Judge Advocate to the Army preparing for the East. - A very unexpected appointment! This is not the one I should have selected for myself: but I must do my best to perform the duties of the office justly. What are Caro & Mem to do?

January February. 25. Saturday.

Took leave of my dearest wife and Memie and left home at 5. A.M. They both walked down with me to the Diligence Office, and saw me on board, and I saw them lingering within sight to see me fairly off. A good journey to Civita Vecchia where we arrived at one. Yesterday a robbery had been committed on the road about 12 mile from Civita. Six robbers, one armed with a gun, the rest with sticks only, made two diligences halt by cutting the traces: and then robbed the passengers, who happened to be French. No violence was offered: but the robbers got a large sum of money.- This sort of thing happens often. The government will neither allow the carriages to be armed, nor can or at will they protect them. At Civita upon arrival to my great delight I found the Marshes. They had come this morning in an American frigate from Messina. Both were looking well, much as formerly. Mr Marsh somewhat stouter but otherwise much the same. Mrs Marsh as pretty and nice looking as ever. What a great pleasure for dear Caro. Both hope us to go to Constantinople together.-

January {February} 26. Sunday.

No boat again this morning; nor did it come in at all to day. Obligated therefore to remain another day. Very provoking.

January {February} 27. Monday.

Again no boat. All day at Civita Vecchia. Fine weather.

January {February} 28, Monday

The Marie Antoinette came in about midday, having been visible at least four hours. She is a very slow boat. Embarked at 4. Sailed about 5½. Fine weather. Wind northerly. Water smooth. No French Mail Packet.

March 1st Wednesday

Arrived at Leghorn at 10. Landed at 12½. Drove to the Strada Ferrata meaning if the train visited to go to Pisa & back: but that did not turn out to be the case. Therefore repaired to the capital Hotel San Marco; breakfasted; wrote to Caro and Lady SJ. and embarked again near 5. Sailed about 5½ or 6. Fine weather still. The passage last night was very smooth and the prospect tonight equally favourable.

March 2. Thursday.

Arrived at Genoa after a smooth passage. Tramontana wind, at 4 A.M. Got up as the vessel was entering the harbour. Landed a little before 8. Hotel de l'Italie. Got well washed and made comfortable and breakfast. Go on by the train at 2h. 40m. Sent a letter to Caroline. Set off from Genoa by the Rail Road at 2.40. PM. and reached Turin at 7.45 pretty exactly. The first part of the journey upon leaving Genoa is thro' the Maritime Alps The Rail Road continues to push its way thro' them by means of tunnels, bridges, and embankments. The scenery would no doubt be fine in the summer, but it is not nearly so striking as I had imagined must be the case. I was in fact



doubtful whether we had got thro' when we were ???toring upon the wide plains of Alessandria. There did not seem to be much snow in the mountains. On the north side of them and under the north of different little projections on the ground the snow was lying in patches very close even to the Rail Road. The number of people who seemed to be using the Rail Road was pretty considerable. After passing over a wide plain we entered upon more uneven ground which looked as if it would be pretty in the spring. Just now every thing looked dead and leafless.- At this place I have put up at the Hotel de l'Europe. It is very striking how much more active and purposeful the people of Piedmont appear to be than the Italians further south. This is a flourishing country. Their government goes on in a constitutional path with steadiness. They are releasing Commerce by degrees, and reforming the abuses of the Church-

March 3. Friday.

Walked with Mr & Mrs Machonchy and Mr Fotheringham and Mr Mainhard to the top of a hill over the Po where there is a military hospital. From the terrace there is a most magnificent view. The Alps stretch round half the circle and present a grand line of mountain: snow on the top, but not a very good deal. The plain below is flat and then comes the City, which is well built, and looks well. After the City there runs the Po just below the hill on which we were standing. Left Turin at 3: had supper at Susa. From the door of the Inn the ascent of the mountain begins. The Diligence was drawn by ten mules in pairs. The ascent was by by ways. In due time at about one hour from the top we fell in with deserted Sleighs: into these we were distributed. The packing the baggages behind them took some time: and in the cold region was a forlorn proceeding. At length it was accomplished: and we were dragged over. The descent was at a trot. It lasted about half an hour when we fell in with a deserted Diligence. The Sleighs stopped and we were again turned into the Diligence. Again the process of packing required time. We then trotted away with a pair of horses to a little way side Inn about 1½ from the summit, where we had Coffee. The passage was well accomplished: the weather beautiful, and the snow very little. Sleighs were not absolutely necessary. After Coffee we jogged on till 10 when we had a *dejeuné à la fourchette*, and I contrived to shave, wash, and change my shirt. So we got on through fine picturesque scenery to Chamberrie at 10 PM. There we had supper, and my two fellow travellers Mr Fotheringham and Mr Mainhard remained for the night. After supper I went on. The Custom House examination at the Frontier took a prodigious time, no less than two hours, I think more tho' I did not observe the exact time. After we got into France we drove somewhat faster, the roads becoming better; and we reached Lyons at 1½. There I have put up, this being Sunday the 5th of March at the Hotel de l'Univers. Wrote two letters. One to Caro and one to Elly. Here at the Table de l'Hôte just now I have met David Roberts, the Artist. He came from Naples, touching at Civita Vecchia and landed at Marseilles by the boat of 1st March from Civita Vecchia. He arrived here last night. So that I am now as far advanced as I should have been if I had waited at Civita Vecchia until the Direct Boat of the 1st, I ought to have returned to Rome at once as soon as I found that the French Boat did not arrive. I should have been able to remain Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday with dear Caro.-

March 6th. Monday

Left Lyons at 5 A.M. A day on the Saone delayed at so that the train was gone when we arrived at Chalons.- In consequence did not reach Paris until 4.30 on Tuesday morning--

March 7. Tuesday.

After a bath and breakfast set off again for Boulogne at 9 A.M. At Boulogne picked up James??? Berrie??? also about to embark. Arrived in London at 10¼ and at 82 at 11. PM. Went to 78 and saw Tom, Dico Henry & Elly. The water passage very good. Heard of the death of the Bishop of Salisbury. A great distress to Tom.



March 8. Wednesday.

Went to Lord Raglan: met Sir George Brown at Ld R's door. Some friendly talk. Lord Raglan very kind. The office of Deputy Judge Advocate is to be given to a Civlian, a lawyer. Went to the Horse Guards. Left my card upon Airey, & Wetherall. Walked from thence in company with Torrens.- Dined at 51. Edmund arrived there from the country. Dico & I attended the Levee. He immediately afterwards went off into the country.-

March 9. Thursday.

Called at the Horse Gurads upon Airey, Wetherall & Sullivan. Saw no one.- Drove with Elly, Edmund & Miss Maxse.- Saw Mr & Mrs Salum??? he not well. Called at the Corks. Mr Cork is in a declining state. The Fleet is ordered to the Baltic immediately and will sail tomorrow morning.-

March 10. Friday.

Informed that I am to be Deputy Adjutant General of the Army of the East. Saw Lady Rennie and Buller { *Sir George Buller* }: he is to be a Brigadier. Dined at Henry's. Kitty & Chemmy there. Called and saw Arthur Blackwood. Also in St James' Square, Ldy Lyth & C.L.L. just come to Town. Well.

March 11. Saturday

Left London and went to Estromel???. The phaeton met me.

March 12. ~~Saturday~~ Sunday

Dico walked me to Church by the new road to the Tilery??? /a pretty one/ and by the first Culvert. Both very great and satisfactory works.- An extempore sermon from Green???: the worst I ever heard. Saw Marianne White, who is again better tho' she has been very ill since we left. She was in bed. Went to Burnton??? to evening church and dined at the Rectory afterwards.

March 13. Monday.

Hunted at ???onble House. Drew the out lying Coverts, found but could not run. The wind strong and the scent scanty. Danyham's??? gorse. Newton??? gorse, the back??? ground. the wood. and Lanrils???: & on to the farm Plantations and at last found in the Mursum??? grounds, ran out by the Rough ground, to Prikney??? and round to Sopworth when we lost close to the Brake. A good run.-

March 14. Tuesday.

Rode to Tetbury and the Priory. Afterwards with Dico to to Charlton, then to Redbourne???, then looked at a house at w Malmesbury supposed to be likely to suit my Mem. The Draycot {*Draycott*}.

March 15 Wednesday.

I went with Dico to see Chapman's Horses. Saw one which Dico liked 120£. I Came up to London.

March 16. Thursday.

Preparations. Letters from Rome. Went to Richmond and saw poor Francis Blackwood. A Dying Man. Very cheerful: and yet impressed??? with his own state. Blsi???ord, and thankful to God.

March 17. Friday.

Preparations. Dined with Howell.

March 18 Saturday

Preparations.-



March 19. Sunday

Dined with Lady Lyttelton, C.L.L. & Kitty.

Received the Communion.

March 20. Monday

Preparations. Willy came to London

March 21. Tuesday

Willy went back. Saw Lord Raglan at his office. My Uncle Edmund & Mary came to Town to 51.-

Dined with Sir Robert Inglis. Lynch of the party. Sat next to young Mr Bunsom???. A very agreeable neighbour.-

March 22. Wednesday.

Presented at the Levee being appointed Brigadier General, and Deputy Adjutant General to the Army of the East.. Dined at the Palace for the first time in my life. The Company assembled in the fine picture gallery. When all were present the Queen and Prince with the Lady in Waiting and the Maids of Honour came. The company happened to be divided the ladies on one side and the gentlemen on the other. The Queen bowed to us all but turned to speak to one of the ladies. The Prince bowed and spoke to some one of the gentlemen he knew and then passed on in a bowing sort of way and joined the Queen and led her into dinner. The Queen & Prince sat together in the middle of the table. Dinner went on like every other day: not more stiff and quite as usual. The Company present were strangers to me except Grey. Lord Torrington made me know him very kindly. Lord Readisdale was there and was full along side of each other when the Queen and the ladies left the dining room and we talked over hunting &c. I sat next a very agreeable gentleman and a very agreeable and very aristocratic looking youngish lady: who told me she had never seen the Queen before. After sitting some little time perhaps half an hour after the ladies were gone the Prince left us. The gentlemen waited then about five minutes when we followed into the great gallery again. Very soon the Queen and Prince left the ladies who were gathered together, and who rose when the Queen & Prince rose. The Queen & Prince advanced towards the group of gentlemen and entered into conversation with them. The Queen with a tall gentleman I did not know; and the Prince after a word with some one bowed to me and brought me in conversation. He spoke of the Expedition. Asked whether I was ready. Spoke of the difficulty of transport, Mules &c. Of the Army as being a "pretty army". We talked of France: he said he understood there was a great deal of wealth in France much divided but in the hands of people who hoarded it up. After some time the Prince withdrew from me: and the Queen after a long talk with the gentleman she had been in conversation with from the beginning came towards me and ???ing brought me into conversation as the Prince had done before. She was very agreeable: spoke of the Expedition: of her hopes that we should not suffer from the power??? on the banks of the Danube. I replied I hoped we should not go near the Danube but turn towards Odessa and the Crimea. She said the Crimea was very strong by sea: but not so by land. She was very ready for a joke, and laughed and talked very pleasantly. She then asked how Caroline liked it. I replied that I was afraid she had not much military enthusiasm: which amused her. She went on talking about America, and about Caroline in camp there, and about we had had in the woods, and about the Americans generally. And about Lady Lyttelton's feelings in respect to the Expedition and my appointment.- Then came tea. The Queen & Prince and the Ladies and one or two gentlemen sat round a table the rest of the gentlemen sat about. I fell along with Lord Torrington. We talked about a quack medicine, a sovereign remedy for the Ague and all fevers. After sitting for a time round the table the Queen and Prince rose and left the Company. After some little delay Joey and I walked off: he told me the party was at an end and that every body would go away in a minute or two. Lady Mount Edgecombe was there in waiting. I spoke to her. She said Ld Mt Edgecombe was at Torquay, only so so in health.



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It was about ¼ after 11 when we came away.

March 25. Saturday.

The Messenger sent to St Petersburg to insist that Russia should evacuate the Principalities returned today with news that no answer would be returned by the Emperor to that summons.-

March 27. Monday.

A Message went to the Houses of Parliament from the Queen to the effect: that her negotiations with Russia had failed and had ceased: and that war must now take effect: and that she relied upon her brave people to bear her through with it. Francis Blackwood died Wednesday night last. Hemorrhages came on about 10 PM, and though controlled a little at times, and sometimes even I believe subdued yet continued upon the whole until near 12 when poor Francis ceased to live. The bleeding continued after death for some time: leaving his face like marble but placid and slightly smiling. His body was immediately brought to London. Poor Mrs Francis went to her Aunt in Chesterfield.

March 28. Thursday.

Francis Blackwood was buried today at Kensal Green by the side of his mother by his own desire. Henry attended to represent all our family of Estromels??? and Addingtons.

April 1. Saturday

Dined with Lady Lyttelton at 31 St James' Square. Mrs and Miss Stuart Mackenzie there.

April 2. Sunday

Went with Dico to Church at St Michaels. Sat in the pew with Henry & Elly. We all received the Communion. God be thanked: May my faith increase and my humility and my hope. May my prayers for blessings upon Caro and all my brothers and sisters and all who belong to them be heard, as well as my prayers for other members of our family and my friends and relations.

April 3. Monday.

Embarked Three horses and one servant on board the Steamer "Tonning" an iron ship, a fine vessel. The horses were Sir Joshua, Crocus and Banker. The servant William Harmsworth. All were safely stowed away without any contretemps. Sir Colin Campbell will command the ship. Pennefather and Eyre go out in the Ship.-

April 6. Thursday.

Dined with Lord Hardinge. It was a sort of farewell dinner to Lord Raglan, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Principal Officers of the Staff of the Army going to Turkey. - Sat next Mundy.

April 10. Monday

At Avignon: arrived at 4 P.M. On Friday the 7. after driving about with Elly, and doing various things I left London at 8.30. Du Bos??? had very kindly written to the Chief of the Train department, who is a Warder of the Tower and therefore under du Bos to assist me. Accordingly, when I asked for Mr Wetherhead I found every thing smoothed. My luggage carried off and stowed away without weighing and I myself put onto a carriage by myself. So I travelled to Dover. Thence to Calais was very smooth and fine. I remained on deck: no one was sick. At Calais I told my Commissionaire that we had been informed the French Government would allow officers proceeding to the Army in Turkey to pass with their luggage unexamined he managed the whole thing. Got me a place in a carriage & passed my baggage unvisited thro' the Custom House. I arrived at Paris



Saturday morning at 10. Put up at the Hotel Sinet???, just opposite the Embassy. In the course of the day saw Lord Cowley, he was not at home when first I called upon him: but he came to me afterwards. Saw the Marchs. Mr March took me to see Mrs Mason: Mr Mason is the American Minister at Paris just now. She was very cordial, and enquired much about Caroline. Paid Mr Navaere??? for 2 Pairs of Boots, and left Paris at 8.5 PM. By rail to Chalons, and by steamer to Lyons we got to Lyons about 2 PM on Sunday. Then I took a place in the Diligence to go on at 4 PM. because the Rhone is so low that it was not thought by any means safe to count upon reaching Avignon in a day. There was but little time to miss: but we got off late. The Diligence had started: but we met it en route. They took us in: but would not bring the luggage: so we left it to come by the next Diligence, and went on Clay??? & I. It was a long serious uninteresting journey: and there was a very disagreeable fellow just opposite to me. Otherwise I did very well. There was a pleasant looking woman and a young boy going to school. We reached Avignon at 4 PM on Monday. Being dirty, and looking dirty I thought my first reception at the Hotel de l'Europe not quite so cordial as usual. However I am now well put up in the same bed room occupied before by Caro and I.-

April 11. Tuesday.

Luggage arrived at 8½ from Lyons. Set off by the train at 9.50 and got to Marseilles about 1.15 pm. put up very comfortably at the Hotel Bristol. Found that Wright came yesterday in the Mongibello from Civita Vecchia: he found me out. A good report from Rome: full of interest for Caro & Mem. He is at the Hotel des Princes.- I go by the Mongibello the day after tomorrow and have taken my place accordingly.- Walked about with Wright.

April 12. Wednesday.

Walked about with Wright. Saw a very good establishment for every camp necessary. Two divisions of the Army of the East are gone about 20,000 men. Other troops are mustering for embarkation. Saw Prince Napoleon enter Marseilles. He was in an open carriage and had a tarboush on his head. There were Gend'Armes à cheval before, and a good many officers of the Etat Major on horse back behind and besides about a troop of Dragoons. There were some acclamations.

April 13. Thursday.

I was mistaken about Prince Napoleon and his Tarbouche. It was the Turkish Ambassador at Paris who accompanied the Prince who had on a Tarbouche. Embarked on board the Mongibello and we were under weigh at 7½ am.- Fine weather. Smooth sea. No sea sickness.

April 14. Friday.

The wind got up about 2 AM. and the motion of the ship increased: but towards nine AM we got under the land, the Italian coast, and sailed on again in smooth water. Arrived at Civita Vecchia at about 2 or soon after. A long time elapsed before we could land: and then a long time further in getting our passports viséd and ready to set off. Got into the Coupé??? of the Diligence with Clay. Took it all to ourselves. Reached Rome about 1 in the morning.

April 15. Saturday

Found all in bed and asleep at home: but they got up and took us in: we soon were made comfortable: but Caro and I continued talking until 4 o'clock. All well, and ready to go on. Found the Marshes well, and Halls and Cockerells.

April 16. Sunday. Easter Day.

Received the Communion, the early Communion.- Missed the Benediction at St Peters by being in Church.



April 17. Monday.-

The fireworks at the Piazza del Popolo most beautiful.

April 18. Tuesday.

Set off at 7h 30m AM. Mr Marsh and Miss Buell came to see us off as well as Miss Shaw, who with her scrupulous desire not to interrupt us would not come up stairs: but met us at the carriage door.- A fine day. Reached Terranna??? by dusk-

April 19. Wednesday.

Set off at 5.10 AM. Last night's hotel very comfortable but rather expensive. A fine day again: but as yesterday exceedingly dusty. As soon as we entered the Neapolitan Territory we fell into the jaws of dragoons. Passports asked for several times, each time a present required by the guard. Dragoons three times, each time one or two scudi required. But by paying we escaped entirely all annoyances or examinations of luggage. At length about 8 PM got housed in the Hotel Belle Vue Chiata Monte. Very well put up. Don't know however upon what terms. Caroline has caught a little cold.

April 21. Friday.

Went to Pompeii, Caro, Mem, their two maids & Clay. It is near one hour's rail journey: but the station is very near the porta you enter to go into the enclosure of Pompeii. We had a very good Cicerone. The excavations have much increased since I saw Pompeii. There are now several very interesting houses, which belonged to rich people. Mosaic work in some, very good. Frescos and so forth. The Museum booth??? has an infinitely more admirable effect, and infinitely better in respect to building than the Roman part.

April 22. Saturday

Went to the Museo Borbonica: & saw the things found at Pompei. Beautiful golden ornaments. Cloth of gold woven without silk at all, gold thread of pure metal alone woven into cloth. Amongst the Bronze things was a portable cooking stove with a very good arrangement for having hot water always going on: two in fact we saw, differing from each other: but both on the same principle. We saw also the helmet of the Skeleton found at the gate of the City under a sort of arched porch. the helmet had the skull perfect in it. It is supposed to have been that of the sentinel at the gate. There were two other skulls in bronze helmets, which were found belonging to legs still in the iron stocks in the military prison. These rooms contain one of the most interesting collections imaginable. After the Museum we drove to see the Temple of Jupiter Serapis at Pozzuoli and Lake Avernus, and the Amphitheatre above Pozzuoli, which differs from all others by its very extensive chambers below the arena, and the many openings into them from the floor of the Arena.-

April 23d Sunday.

The French Mail Boat Hellespont arrived about 9 AM. Secured berths to Malta. Went to Church. Embarked soon after 2 PM. and sailed at 3 PM. A fresh breeze from the S.W.

April 24. Monday

Arrived at Messina at 12 Mid.day. Landed and walked and saw the Main Street which runs parallel with the shore behind the front line of buildings. The Houses are only one story high on account of earthquakes. There was an earthquake last night felt here. Sailed again at 3 PM.

April 25. Tuesday.

It blew hard with rain for a short time during the night. Approaching Malta saw a steamer enter



before us which proved to be the Caradoc with Lord Raglan on board. Arrived and went to Durnsford's Hotel in the Strada Reale, where Wrottesley has engaged for us rooms. Paid my respects to Lord Raglan who desired me to be ready to go on with him in the evening. Paid my respects to the Governor Sir H. Reid, and General Fergusin with whom was Pocklington. Prepared to embark as desired. The French Steamer for Constantinople not yet arrived from Marseilles, but in the course of the day she came in filled with troops: no room therefore for Caroline & Memmie. We dined together and then we parted. They walked with me to see me get into the boat and then went back, poor dears, to their hotel alone. They are to come on by the first opportunity.

April 26. Wednesday.

A very good cabin to myself. Fine weather. Smooth Sea. No one sick. The Emu a Screw. The speed capital: but the noise prodigious, like a mill. ??? accompanies Lord Raglan. De Ros also here. A pleasant party.

April 27. Thursday.

Fine weather. Mediterranean Breeze, generally fair: Smooth Sea all day. We made Cape Matapan this morning about 5. When I got up we were running between Charigs??? and the Morea where an old hermit lives. We could see him, his Chapel, and his Hermitage. Our course carried us sometimes close under a Cape of the Morea sometimes further out to cross a Gulf or Bay, sometimes between Islands. They were scattered about all round. About 4½ or 5 we had crossed the Gulf of Athens, and ran close under Cape Colonna, and had a beautiful view of the ruins of the Temple of Minerva. There are nine columns standing in a row on one side and four on another. They Doric and finely proportioned. The general look of the Coast of the Morea and of the Islands is that of barrenness. Short grass and nothing else: no trees, nor cultivation. We met two steamers going to Malta which had been up to Scutari with troops. One we boarded, the Medway, and gave her orders to lie off Cape Matapan and help up the Artillery Transports.-

April 28. Friday.-

Steamed up thro' the Dardanelles to Gallipoli. The entrance defended by three principal forts of Stone. The first met with is on the Asiatic side, and stands out on a point of low ground some distance.- The second is still on the Asiatic side and enfilades the channel of the Straits. The Third is on the European side, and like the first is an Castle. One more stands on the European side. The banks are steep but not very high: tho' just enough so to afford a good defence to the Straits, Musketry from the Coast would materially interrupt ships passing up. As we approached Gallipoli we saw the tents of the French Army. They are near 30,000 strong. The town is a very poor, wretched, tumble down place; the houses have very projecting Eaves. The pavement of the streets ascarable??? execrable. Sir George Brown, Sullivan, Eyre, and others, Spencer among the rest. Lord Raglan and some of us dined with Sir George Brown. We called upon the French Admiral, a very intelligent man. There were three French Line of Battle Ships lying in the anchorage. Left Gallipoli about 9½ PM.

April 29. Saturday

Arrived at Constantinople at 7. AM. The morning hazey but the view very fine notwithstanding. Went with Lord Raglan to see Lord Stratford. We remained on board to sleep: but at Scutari where we went a violent rain and wind overtook us, thro' which we were obliged to pull off. A wetting was the consequence. Notwithstanding however Lord de Ros and I had to dress and go ashore to dine with Lord Stratford.

April 30. Sunday.

Church at the Embassy. After it was over Miss Chesney came up to me. She was with her friends



Mr & Mrs Tobin??? They had arrived yesterday evening from Smyrna.

May 1. Monday.

Fully occupied in the office. Dined on Board & Slept.

May 2. Tuesday

The same. Disembarked from our steamer with luggage. Took up quarters ~~with~~ in Barracks.- ~~Got~~  
~~my new~~ Flees: but yet very fairly comfortable Got a servant from the 49th as servant.

May 3. Wednesday

Caroline, Mem & Charles Marsh arrived in the Euxine Steamer. All well. They landed and got into pretty good quarters in the Hotel Belle Vue.- Dr Sandwith came to see me and to tell me of a horse. I immediately went with him to see it: and I agreed to buy it. A very beautiful creature, ??? Chestnut. Went to see Caro & Mem.- They are in small lodgings: but appear to be likely to be comfortable.

May 4. Thursday

Went over to see Caro & Mem as it turned out, tho' my reason for setting off early was to see two horses with Somerset. However he did not come to his appointment.

June 20. Tuesday.

A long interval since I last wrote in this journal. During the interval the Light Division has embarked and been quartered for three weeks at Varna. After a pause in transferring the troops from Scutari to Varna the movement has been continued. The 1st Division under the Duke of Cambridge embarked Monday week last. The 2 Division embarked on Saturday. Monday, ie. yesterday, General Evans and Lord Lucan embarked. To day Lord de Ros & I ordered our respective Departments embarked on board the City of London steamer towing "Her Majesty" and another transport. We are now, I am writing at 9¼ PM, passing between Therapia and Buyuckderie. Dearest Caro and Mem accompanied me from Therapia to Scutari this morning, leaving home at 6½. Upon our arrival the luggage was not yet embarked I went over to Pera to see Lord Raglan and on my return found that every thing had been removed and that poor dear Caro & Mem were left alone. Our steamer was a long time before she had coaled and taken our horses on board: but about 4 PM we embarked. Dear Caro & Mem I put into their Caique with Clay to accompany them and they rowed away. I went on board the City of London. Some time elapsed before we got under weigh, and when we did we went slowly. At length we have got up this far.- I have seen the lighted windows of our house, and I think I have seen their figures at the windows. I am on my way to a scene which is full of interest and credit. In the mean time they, poor dears, will be alone. God protect them: and take them safe home.

June 21. Wednesday.

A beautiful night. Smooth water. Window of my cabin was open. A good cabin to myself. Slept well. Turned in abreast of the Light at the entrance of the Bosphorus.- My poor dear Caro and Mem what are you doing today.

July 4. Tuesday

Omer Pasha arrived. The soldiers gave him a good cheer.

July 5. Wednesday.

A review of the French for Omer Pasha. The Divisions of Canrobert, Prince Napoleon, and Forest. It was a fine sight. The Battalions were drawn up in close columns at a distance from each other of



about 80 paces. The troops looked well and were very hearty??? After passing down their line the Battalions wheeled to the left and formed about on the left Battalion of the Line; and then in succession they marched passed Marshal St Arnaud: who had on his left the Duke of Cambridge. Ld Raglan and Omer Pasha. The dress of the troops is neither becoming nor convenient.

July 6. Thursday.

Left my tent at a little before 8 am. Rode to Aledyn where we had a review of the 1st Division The Duke of Cambridge manoeuvred a little in the uneven ground. After that review we went on to Devna where we found the Horse Artillery the 5th Dragoons and I Troop of the Enniskillens I thought the Artillery drivers were bad: and the troopers did not hold their horses in hand.- Omer Pasha after this Review went back to Schumla.

July 11. Tuesday.

An Austrian Colonel of Hussars arrived to open communication with the English & French armies. It is said however that he was not the right man: that some one else had been named as deputed to come and that in consequence very little could be said to him.- It is understood that the Austrians mean to enter Little Wallachia; but not to press forward upon the Russians. Ground which is left vacant they will occupy but they won't force the Russians away.-

July 12. 52 years old.

July 14. Friday.

Rode to Devna. Set out at 5 AM. Found the Duke of Cambridge with his Division out for a Field Day. Rode on to the 2d Division. Breakfasted with Sir De Lacy Evans. Rode on to Sir George Brown. Returned upon Surprise brought out to meet me, and rode in to receive Lord Raglan's orders. The news of the day brought by the Times of the 27th is that the answer of Russia to Austria is that out of High Consideration for Austria and Prussia Russia will withdraw from the Principalities and retire behind the Pruth.

July 15 Saturday

Two letters from Dear Caro. Good wishes, a Lavender bag and flowers. Meant to arrive on the 12th. A good account of Mem now: but she has evidently had a real touch of Fever.-

July 16. Sunday.

Received letters from Dico with a fine gossip. Tottie, a mother, a boy, doing well: Anne was with her. Edmund a grandfather Dico relates horse dealing with Reeves; but not yet satisfied He is very anxious to get us home again. Tom had given leave to Gen??? Wood to let his house to the Pierreponts; but in consequence of something which had occurred with Lord Suffolk Gen??? Wood was induced to remain himself next winter. Letters of dear Caro. A good account of Mem. Holford is going to be married to a daughter of General Lindsay. Emily Currie to Mr A'Court, a brother of Mr Sidney Harbud???

July 18 Tuesday.

The two Admirals came here to consider of an expedition to the Crimea with Ld Raglan and Marshal St Arnaud.- It was at length determined to send officers to examine the coast and to make an attempt. The Expedition is enjoined upon Lord Raglan in very direct terms from England by the Government.

July 19. Wednesday.



Rode over to the other side of the Bay to look over the Arab horses. It being determined that those officers who are disposed to exchange English Horses for Arabs may do so provided their horses are passed fit for cavalry or artillery by a board of Officers appointed for the duty. Young Buckley dined with us. Dr Marsh??? went off with Eyre and his A.D.C Graham to amke an excursion to Silistria and Chumla. Cholera has made its appearance. The French have had about 40 cases. We have had a few: but not so many in proportion. There is a set of fellows about the 2d Division rob people employed by the Service. They are said to have carried off a couple of boys from a neighbouring village for the ransom of whom they ask 8000 Piasters. Sir George Brown embarked to day with French Officers. They went to the East.-

July 20. Thursday.

The Fleet sailed to day. I understand they carry the Officers appointed to examine the coast of the Crimea. The whole fleet will therefore appear off that coast. If the preparations for embarking and disembarking rapidly were pretty good the enterprise would be a very air one. All depends upon that. But I fear the preparations are by no means complete, or capable of being completed.-

July 22. Saturday.

It was determined to remove the 3d Division to the high ground above the cliffs on the south side of the Bay on account of the increasing Cholera. The depot is to move higher up on this side. WE have not had the number of cases seen in proportion that the French have had: but still there is a strong tendency to Cholera. Almost all though the Army, in all the camps there has been diaorheea. The Guards moved their camp a very short distance and immediately the health of the men improved. The Duke of Cambridge too had been unwell but recovered quite after changing the situation of his camp. The day before yesterday a letter from Ld Stratford informed Ld Raglan that Russia is shewing signs of wishing to make peace.- She has returned an evasive answer to Vienna: in which she has entered elaborately into the position of herself and the Allies. She asks if she withdraws from the Principalities what security can be given her that she wont place herself in a worse military position that she is now supposing the attempt to negotiate a peace should fail. She is willing to evacuate the Principalities, to acknowledge the complete integrity of the Ottoman Dominions, but she requires that the security and freedom of the Christian subjects of the Porte should be established. George Upton & Boyle were part of a draft from England. They marched in to join their Corps this morning. ??? Pr???n Guards, 93d. & 95. 7000 odd other men landed today Frederick Paulet in charge.-

July 24. Monday.

The draft went off this morning. Rode out to see again the ground destined for the encampment of the 3d Division.- The French are said to be in full march for the Dobrutschka. They suspect that there is a Division ~~of this ass~~ at Isatch, and a regiment at Dutcha. ~~They will ???~~

July 28. Friday.

To day we removed from our encampment and went over to the high ground on the South Side of the Bay. Sir George Brown returned from his examination of the coast of the Crimea. He had had a good view of the coast and of sebastopol. They saw a very capital landing place with a river running down into the sea, a fine bay. They saw ladies bathing which proved that the beach was good, and they had five fathoms of water at  $\frac{3}{4}$  of mile from shore. Some shots were fired at the vessel "the Fury" two of which came on board: but killed no one.

July 29. Saturday.

The Cholera is somewhat abated owing principally to the change of situation of the troops. Rain in the evening very violent with thunder and Lightning.



July 30. Sunday.

Heavy rain the greater part of the night. Took the precaution of loosening the tent cords all round before turning in. A wet process. The Top??? of my tent however had become loose. The pegs were all drawn: so it flapped about all night. A gloomy morning, cool and pleasant. Went to church at Lord Raglan's. Before going down about 9 we saw 15 sail of the Line and 2 steamers under weigh standing in to Baljick Bay. They were afterwards standing away to the Northwards.- I happened to tell Lord Raglan that I had seen the fleet standing in and it occasioned an instantaneous movement of surprise, which indicated what is one of these days to be expected. We shall some fine morning wake and find the whole fleet at anchor in Varna Bay; and we shall have orders to embark immediately. We are destined for the Crimea. It will be a bold step: but but if we succeed we shall be able to require terms of peace more assuring af a lasting peace than perhaps by any other course of action. Dearest Caro. I think of you in the midst of these preparations. Perhaps we have seen each other for the last time: or perhaps we shall meet and live together to enjoy the comfort of the credit I may gain. In any case I resign myself to God. His will be done. The Cholera does not increase. On the contrary at least its virulence has diminished. A report has reached me that the Russian officer who was my prisoner has been shot on his return to Russia: a cruel thing if true. Met Canrobert in the street today. He was with Sir George Brown to examine the coast of the Crimea. He was as usual very cordial-

July 31. Monday

Ld Raglan spoke for the first time of the embarkation. So then it is now certain that he means to attempt a landing upon the Crimea. He said he had associated Sir G. Brown with Sir E. Lyons in preparing for the embarkation. It will be joyful news for the army when the plan is published. Some credit will be to be gained: and an unhealthy place to be left. Lord de Ros much better: he is gone on board ship for a change of air. So is General Cator.

Augst 1. Tuesday

Exchanged my Arab for another. The first cut??? before. This is 3 yrs old, white, and of great power. It is likely to grow into a fine horse, if all goes well with it.

Aug 5. Saturday

Yesterday and the day before that had Diarrheea, not badly; took remedies. Weather not hot. Cholera continues. The French lose men fast. The Duc de Grammont told me, that amongst the troops gone forward towards the Dobrudscha there had been great sickness. In one regiment, he said, 500 men were so sick as to be unable to march, and they were in consequence carried in Arabas. The Hospital at Varna appears to be the most unhealthy place we occupy. Men come in for some thing else and die of Cholera. So that we have issued a second Marquee as a hospital sent for the Regimental hospitals, and desired that the sick should be treated in the field instead of sending them in.- Amongst the victims to this fatal disease, which has been very fatal amongst those attacked, is poor Maule, the A.A.G. of the 2d Division. He died on Wednesday evening about 6 oclock. He was a very efficient officer.

Aug 6. Sunday.

Rose at 5 to the Ambulance Corps to make them a speech against drunkenness. After that church at Lord Raglan's. My Diarrhoea not so well.

Aug 7. Monday.

Advised to remain my tent all day. Took Grey Powder and Drows??? both last night and the night before. There appears to be a good deal of internal irritation. But still I feel pretty well all above.



Aug 8. Tuesday.

Again to remain quiet all day: but better. Bile began to flow about mid-day, and continued: nothing else. Omer Pasha is said to be advancing on Bucharest. Selim Pasha is said to have arrived there.

Augt: 9. Wednesday.

Again recommended to remain quiet: indeed I feel now more than yesterday that it is necessary. Reports that some of the out??? Divisions are coming in. The preparations of the Engineers making great progress. The Light Division, it is said, is ordered to march tomorrow.-

August 10. Thursday.-

Quite well, but advised to be again quiet. Lord Raglan went to the Fleet this evening. A fire broke out in the evening, which proved most formidable. It threatened the three magazines of the English, French and Turks. A large number of houses burnt, several stores both private, French, and a very few English.- Sir R. England took excellent, deliberate measures, and sent Genl. Eyre to take charge of the troops both with and without arms which were dispatched to the Town from this Station.

August 11. Friday.

Pretty well. Rode into Varna. Examined the ruins from the fire. They are extensive: from the Magazines to the gate near the Bridge, and again from the Sea Port to the junction of the streets in the middle of the town. The Magazines seem to have escaped by a miracle. But even now the smoldering ashes, and the burning coals are close to them. The fire engines are kept playing upon them continually. A large guard of English and French occupies the town. Much property lying in heaps in the streets. A good deal of it is French public property. There is a vast quantity of Brandy in cases heaped together. Visited Le general Martimpree who told me he supposed they had lost in money value to the extent of 20000£. We, I should suppose, have lost half that. Boots we have both lost: and perhaps they are the least capable of being replaced so soon as they are likely to be wanted. Camp equipment has also been burnt belonging to both armies - And Barley in very large quantities. We also have lost all our biscuit which was ashore. Tylden was very active and judicious in measures to save the powder and magazines. England took the thing in hand as s enior Officer on the Station as soon as the fire showed itself to be beyond the control of the local authorities. The Turks have been pushed about by the French and have now their backs up. I believe we treat their officers and authorities with more consideration. Lord Raglan returned in the evening but I did not see him. He must have landed just at the shore near to his house. We shall now soon see what is to be done. Sir George Brown & Sir Edmund Lyons in Agamemnon have come back from Constantinople.

Aug 12. Saturday

Rode to Varna. Saw Ld Raglan who was in a hurry to go to Marshal St Arnaud. No doubt to settle matters relating to the Expedition. Letters in abundance fr Dera Caro. They have been bottled up on board the Agamemnon.

Aug 13. Sunday.

Allowed to go to Therapia for a few days: but could not get away until after the Cormorant had sailed.

August 14. Monday.

Heavy sea rolling into the Bay: endeavoured to get a boat in vain for some time to take me to the Banshee: but at last a good natured Middy of the Leander undertook to give me a passage, the Banshee lying in his course. The sea was so high that there was great difficulty in getting on board, and then in pulling out of the breakers: however we got out, and I was deposited on board. There



was a poor sailors corpse lying on the quarter deck waiting for burial, which was done as soon as we had got some few miles from harbour. It was by ??? light that it was done. A heavy sea, and much wind but not against us.

Augst 15. Tuesday.

Reached Therapia at about 9 AM. having left Varna about 7 PM. Went first with our Captain to the Ambassador's. No news. Then to Caro & Mem. All well, looking both of them fresh and happy. Saw General Cator in the afternoon. Still gouty. Does not think he can continue at his post.

Augst 16. Wednesday.

Went over to the Encampment of the Rifles just above Unkiar Skelessi Point. They have lost 11 men. The 20th under the Giant's Mountain and the 68 at the Point of Unkiar Skelessi, and the 63rd in a valley looking at Beikos Bay are all well. The Rifles are in the most exposed situation. Saw General Cator again. Saw also Ld de Ros who has just arrived; the voyage had done him harm.

Augst 17. Thursday

Saw Cator again.

Augst 18 Friday.

Saw Ld de Ros. He was much better. He was sitting in the garden enjoying the cool breeze. He was very langourous??? however; he asked that Caroline should come and see him sometimes. Saw also Jenny Wellesley who was very weak but otherwise doing well.

Aug 19 Saturday

Expected to embark: but the vessel only came up late and anchored for the night over on the other side of the current. We were paying a visit to Countess Zamoiska when we saw the Sampson sail by. We ran as hard as we could. Caro and I got into a caique, and after severe pulling got on board the Sampson: She had come to an anchor; and Captain Jones told us that he meant to sail at 2 tomorrow. I had been in a great fright: and the announcement was very pleasant and quieting.

Augst 20. Sunday.

Church at Lady Emily Dundas'. A heavy thunder storm with rain and wind broke over Therapia whilst we were in church, and detained us at Ldy Emily's afterwards. Paid a visit to Genl Cator whilst Caro and Mem were in Lady Emily's. He was on his legs: but he evidently wishes to go home. Embarked about 4 PM. got under weigh and left the Bosphorus. The wind strong from the N.E. This was a happy week at Therapia, brought about by Sir George Brown's good nature and consideration. Dera Caro and Mem I left well upon the whole. This visit has made it appear to each of us not so impossible or unlikely for us to meet again. Winter quarters cannot be far off. After our present expedition to the Crimea, we shall go into winter quarters some where; and it is not all impossible that we shall be together again; if all goes well with us.- Much motion. Heavy sea. Sampson heavily laden. 1 Foot deeper than trim. Two heavy pontoon boats hanging outside Paddle boxes; and two more in board each side of the foremast form an ??? with the ship.

Augst 21. Monday.

A roughish night it has been: but fine weather this morning with fresh winds. Reached Varna in time to land about 6 PM. My horses had been in to meet me but had gone home. Marsh however luckily had come in with Romaine, and they kindly posted back to sending horse back. These arrived about 8 and I got to my camp about 9 PM. Saw Ld Raglan whilst waiting for my horses.

Aug 23d Wednesday



Poor Francesco, my cook, a Bohemian died this evening about 7½ of dysentery. He proved to be of a weak diseased constitution when once he was attacked.

Aug 24th Thursday.

We buried Francesco at 7 this morning. At the same time we buried a 93rd man, who died a few minutes after Francesco. Francesco's complaint was Dissentry.

August 26. Saturday

The gazette arrived with my appointment in it to be Adjutant General instead of Deputy.-  
Saw Marshal St Arnaud's address to his Army upon its speedy embarkation to attack the Crimea.  
The Fury returned from Sebastopol, reports more troops encamped on the North side of the Place.  
The Terrible also arrived reports many Tents in the valley where we are to disembark -

August 27. Sunday

Communion at a Tent close to Sir Richard England for the 3d Division. It was attended by some old officers: many young ones: and three private soldiers. After that went in to church at Ld Raglan's. At Luncheon there afterwards met Sir John Burgoyne, who is come out to superintend the siege of Sebastopol.

Aug 29. Tuesday.

Obtained a Treasury Bill for 95£ being the compensation allowed for my two horses lost on the voyage out. Sent home the first of exchange.- The Guards, the 42 & 79 Regt embarked today. The 98th for some reason stands fast. The second Division in part embarked also. This movement was ordered late last night; because by some stupid mistake the horse transports had not been sent for from the Bosphorus, and therefore the plan of embarking the cavalry could not be proceeded with. The 2nd Batt. Rifles arrived from Monastère, and embarked also.-

August 31. Thursday.

Embarkation of the 2d & 3d Divisions. Occupied again till 9 at night. Arranged Depot, the management of the horses left behind, and the printing of the instructions for landing. Received letters from Caro. The Cholera has nearly disappeared. Admiral Dundas told me a curious thing about the Cholera connected with his ship. His ship and the French Admiral's were lying near each other: the French ship was suffering severely from Cholera: the Admiral Dundas boasted of having had only one death on board his ship. A Cloud passed over the ship very shortly, a perceptible cloud, remarked by all: that night fifty men died of cholera-

Sept 3. Sunday.

Struck Tents to day, and embarked on board the Sailing Transport "Ganges". A good cabin. The wind very strong in the middle of the day and afternoon: but Selim and Shumla got safe on board. The Baggage was packed and divided and here I am writing in my cabin, a good sized room aft: one of two which occupy the stern lights entirely. Attended service as usual at Ld Raglan's house. He meant to have embarked today: but there was so much left undone owing to the rough weather and strong wind: that he put off his embarkation. The winds now are blowing with great regularity. At night it is a gentle breeze from the land: tho' sometimes it is strong: generally however not so: In the morning it is calm till about 10 when the breeze freshens and continues to blow hard until sun down, when again there is a calm night: night sky brilliant with Stars.

Sept 4. Monday.

Went ashore after breakfast, found William with the white Arab waiting at the Quay for me. Rode to Lord Raglan's and to our office. Saw Major Andrews, and General Scarlett. Arranged with them



the last matters respecting the Depot. Torrens came to see me at the office. Moustaches and new regulation sword belt. By & bye we shall see the new red coat. Rode back to the Quay in due time and sent William off to our encampment with the Arab. He is to wait until we send for him. Embarkation went on slowly. The ends and odds work up smoothly then the greater number more regularly put together. Six mules drowned to day by the breaking up of one of the Horse Floats.- Saw a horse swim ashore which had got over board.

Sept 5. 1854

This morning by 8 oclock almost all of the vessels were are gone. We have still something to do with the QM office & department: but we shall be gone by 12, I hope. We did not go till 3½. We were waiting for the "Trent" with the 11th Hussars on board. Arrived at Baljick just after sunset. Went on board the Emperor, saw Captn Christie. We sail tomorrow at 5 a.m. The Rendy vous of the vessels and the orders for the Boats have been opened to day. The Rendy vous as far as I can restate them are. 1. Bosphorus. 2. Sinope. 3. Kasarna???. 4. 10 Miles N.E. of Bosphorus. 5. 3 Miles N of Sinope. 6. Bourghas Bay. 7. Baljick Bay. 8 15 Miles E of Serpent Island. 9. 30 Miles W. of Sebastopol. 10. 30 Miles S.E. of Odessa. 11. 15 Miles S of Balaklava. 12. 15 Miles S of Cape Tarkan. 13. Eupatoria. 14. 40 Miles W of Cape Tarkan. A beautiful clear night. Moon nearly full. Stars bright. Breeze fresh and cool. The summer is clearly over. The cool weather and wintry indications have begun.

Sept 6. Wednesday.

At Baljick all day. The wind blowing very fresh until the afternoon. Went on board the Caradoc. Ld Raglan well and calm: but annoyed by the impatience and want of faith in the French Marshal to the plans agreed upon. The French Marshal went to sea yesterday instead of waiting at Baljick, the place of rendez-vous until all was ready. He seems inclined to manoeuvre to get the Turks under his command, and make them go to sea with him: He asked for assistance in towing from Admiral Dundas and was promised though at inconvenience to ourselves two steamers of war. These he As soon as immediately made over to the Turks to drag them along with him upon which the Admiral withdrew one of the Steamers. He had better have withdrawn them both. It is one thing to lend them to the French to help them: and another to lend them to the French to tow the Turks with them. There is a manoeuvring about that which is not right: Received Mails. And I also sent letters, to Caro as well as to Henry, and Holford. The Orinoco, delayed by heavy winds arrived, having the 1st Batt. Rifles on board.

Sept 7. Thursday.

The Fleet got under weigh some sooner, some later. We were under weigh and waiting at 5½ a.m. But it was 11½ a.m. before the lines were formed, and we might be said to be off. The Men of War, some at least, and two three deckers amongst them, were still in shore. The space of sea room required is very great. The order is that the Lines should be 4 Cables length apart, and that each towing vessel should allow 4 Cables from the stern of the ship ahead of it.- An immense fleet a prodigious floating armament.- The difficulty is to bring such powers to bear in a concentrated shape. As yet the arrangements seem to be good. The weather very fine. A light breeze from offshore in the morning has now approaching mid-day become a S.W. wind: smooth water. The Fleet consists of Sail of the Line 10. Frigates and Steamers 12. Steamers towing 32. Transports towed 68. Total 119. Whilst at dinner about 4½ the Golden Fleece stopped without notice, we overshot the vessel towing us and snapped both our Hawsers. Our vessel ran so fast that with ever so little sail we could not keep her back. So we kept yawing about between the 4th & 5 Lines and the danger of collision during the night is ~~very~~ not improbable.

Sept 8. Friday.



A fine clear night with a moon and a fair wind enabled us to keep a good place until the morning when about 7 the wind dropped suddenly, and then came contrary. After much delay we got a towing hawser again on board and our steaming on again. We were now at 12 a long way astern of all the other ships, except some three or four which appear to have got adrift and to be sailing up ????. Fine weather wind N.E. At 4 PM. The French Men of War turned their heads to the east and laid themselves to. They seemed to be looking out for an enemy to the eastward: but probably they were only waiting to see all their troop ships pass on. The Golden Fleece has towed us well all day, and from being the sternmost ship we are now far up, having passed Line of Battle Ships as well as transports. She has however for some reason changed her position, and crossed over to the second line.- Rain this evening: but the wind northerly: and the sumpigometer??? rising.

Sept 9. Saturday

Wind Northerly. Weather fine but cold; looking dark to Leeward. During the night we have made good way. We are in our place and well up. The greater part of the Fleet is astern owing to the strong north wind last night. The French Transports are mostly astern. The Napoleon with her tows all up: also other French men. The French Men of war which were lying to yesterday are out of sight to leeward. We have had a signal made to get into our lines, and to prepare to anchor.-

Sept.10. Sunday.

Last night we anchored. The whole fleet is up. But Caradoc & Agamemnon gone to reconnoitre. Fine weather. Today quite calm. The Fleet looks very large, spread over a large space from the foremost french ship to the Rearmost English. The French are well in place on our starboard side.-

Sept 11. Monday.

At anchor all night. The Caradoc had not returned: but this morning she was seen hanging on to one of the Frigates, the Tribune supposed. At 9.20. the signal was made to get under weigh. The weather nearly calm. We have just buried our poor Ambulance man. He died during the night. He was last heard at 2 in the morning: but not afterwards. No one knows when he died exactly. Poor fellow! To whom does he belong? What friends are keeping a watch upon his fate? He had died apparently unconnected with any one. He was alone here. None of his own Corps with him even. Perhaps he is happier now than he ever was when alive.

Sept 12. Tuesday.

Yesterday I was called for by Airey and taken on board the Minna, one of the little Steamers bought at Constantinople. He carried me off to the Caradoc. Lt Raglan wrote his order in respect to the equipment of the Soldiers landing: it is to be blankets and Gt Coats folded with a shirt, a pr of Stockings and a pr. of boots in the blanket. Both to be put into the Knapsack Slings. Every man is to carry his Canteen full of water & 3 days complete Ration except Spirits which will be served out on shore, if possible. After the Aides de Camp and Sir John Burgoyne, and Captain Derriman had all assisted in copying these orders/we made 60 copies/ Airey & I started to distribute. We were a long way by that time astern of the whole fleet. By & bye after nightfall we began to come up, and succeeded in putting some orders given to the Light Division Airey on getting to the Emperor left us and went on board his own ship. I went on distributing the orders until about 1 in the morning: when the people being tired we lay by for the night. The Minna was commanded by Jemmy??? Boses???, son of the Admiral, and he had heard to day of his being made Lieutenant, and he was proportionably elated. This morning we began to distribute orders again: but unluckily our engine broke down. Signals were made and the Niger was ordered to our assistance: in the mean time Ganges came by, and I got on board for a few minutes whilst Niger was getting hold of the Minna.- We went on all day chasing the Fleet, but having the Minna in tow, and fearing to put much speed on it cost us until evening before we could distribute many orders. At length the fleet anchored to



the West of Eupatoria in the Bay there. Andrew??? put several orders on board the ships as we made for the Agamemnon in obedience to signal. On board Agamemnon found Sir George Brown and Airey. Sir Edmond Lyons gone to bed being not well. Discussed landing with Sir George Brown. Sir E Lyons gave permission to Capt'n Heath to put me on board the Ganges. After steaming some time we found her; and we /Woodford & I/ got home.

Sept 13. Wednesday

The Rudder made so continued a noise that I could sleep but little: though I know I ought to get all I can. Got up and packed. The Fleet under weigh. The French Fleet much to Leeward. It will hardly be to day that we land. It is difficult to make all parts of so large an expedition ???: especially when necessarily there are four Commanders to be considered. Two Admirals. Two Generals. The French Fleet ~~was so~~ much to leeward yesterday morning, ie to the north, because the wind being very high last night they feared to run before it with all their transports & tows so they anchored in 40 fathoms: and of course much time was required to weigh with so much cable out.- To day they are to leeward because they were to leeward last night: and they have not made up their way. The Crimea is close on our port hand. We anchored last night a little to the N W of Eupatoria, in the Bay. I see that I have repeated what I have put down last night.

Sept 19. Tuesday.

Marched from the Station where we had encamped upon landing. The whole army marched in two columns the right wing left in front, the left wing right in front. Upon arriving at the Boulganack found some of the enemy's cavalry. We wished to drive them off and our cavalry under Ld Lucan with Ld Cardigan's Brigade advanced to remove them. They retired over the hill: and we followed. There were many more of them in the plain beyond. The Cavalry went gently on under Ld Raglan's direction to get "a gallop at them" which however brought on an affair ~~with~~ in which cannonading took place: but the two bodies of cavalry did not quite come into collision. We were too weak to do any thing with them: but we drove them off with our nine pounders, which we could see did them much damage, and we heard next day had killed 25 of them. We bivouacked immediately after: but it was very dark when we got in our places. This was the first of our affairs with the enemy.

Sept 20. Wednesday

The armies assembled along side each other in order of Battle: but we were delayed some hours to get away the sick, Cholera still among us.- At last we moved on a fine array of arms.- Our army formed on the left of the French was formed thus. Sir De Lacy Evans on the right supported by Sir Richard England. Sir George Brown of the left supported by the Duke of Cambridge. The Cavalry on the left and also Sir George Cathcart. They were ordered to protect the left rear against a flank attack of cavalry upon our baggage, which was placed on our right rear close to the French rear. Sir De Lacy was in columns of regiments at deploying distance except one regiment, his right which was in line next to Prince Napoleon; but fell into column as we advanced. ~~Our B~~ The Light Division was in column of Mass ~~left in front~~ on its centre ready to deploy to the right & left. The front & ~~rear~~ left was covered by Rifles. We soon came in sight of the Russians in a strong position on the Alma River. We could see their columns distinctly. The cavalry was on their right. We marched forward all together, a most imposing body. Such a sight has scarcely ever been seen before. The country undulating but open: so that the army marched on, preserving their formation unbroken. We approached and halted to reconnoitre. Ld Raglan and Marshal St Arnaud, The agreed to go to the attack, the French pushing on their right. The position of the Russians was designed to command the passage of the Alma at a village directly in front of us, where the main road crossed. The position consisted of a line of steep heights on their left, ~~higher than~~ and a height of about the same elevation on their right which passed on to more sloping plains towards their right flank, where their cavalry took post. Between the heights was a plateau lower than the heights but



with elevation equal to and commanding the ground over which we advanced. Between this plateau and the left heights was a gorge which ran back behind their centre through which the road passed mounting the heights in the rear. The Plateau had a Breast work with 12 heavy guns of Position. The fall of the ground from it was gentle something steeper than a Glacis. At the foot of this which was 800 paces broad came a line of Banking about 40 feet high which commanded the River and ran along its left bank. Beyond the river which at places had perpendicular banks and at places regular fords, to which their paths were previously directed and the distances measured. The river was fordable in most parts.- On the right of the River were vinyards, all along the valley. On the slopes bounding the valley on the right on our side there was a village, which the enemy be??? setting fire to it as soon as they opened their fire upon us with their heavy guns. The ground sloping upwards to the level of the plain is even. There is no shelter. An exposed slope of about half a mile. We deployed into line: but their heavy guns began to play upon us, and could reach us. The French passed us away to the left not having room enough: which occasioned some delay on our part in getting into line, because we were obliged to move off to the left in open columns. The cannonade became heavy. The line advanced in fine order. The smoke of the burning village obscured everything in front. But our Artillery found that we were too far off. Heavy shot and shells came upon us. We could see the bounding balls like cricket Balls. The line advanced, passed thro' the burning village, thro' the vinyards and attacked the position. The crossing the river the debouching from it was very severe work. Their infantry passed over the edge of the high flank which ~~heavy cannon the flanked~~ covered the left Bank of the river, and dealt destruction upon our troops: but they pressed on, drove back the Russians into their Breast Work and then came a deadly advance up the great slope exposed to the fire of heavy guns & musketry from the Breast Work. The carnage was great. The Light Division led the way over this part of the field, supported by the 1st Division. The 33d, 23, & 7th suffered severely: so did the Guards. The Highlanders pushed gallantly up the steep hill above the Breast Work. On the right was Sir De Lacy Evans who passed thro' the Burning Village and got over the river and up the hills immediately in front. Ld Raglan crossed also ~~beh~~ here, ??? ~~one~~ amongst the 2nd Division and with the 41st. The enemy were taken some what in flank by this. The French whose right Division under Bosquet had begun the engagement had succeeded in gaining the height opposite to them; so that the enemy were pushed back. Two Guns were brought up by Ld Raglan's orders to look over the crest of the hill he had mounted and to be directed to the left, which gave a view of the rear of the great Breast Work and of the Columns which had gone back and were concealing themselves in the Gorge behind to get out of the fire. When these guns opened the effect was marvellous. The Russians hardly pressed, and scarce able to stand even behind the Breast Work before the impetuosity of our attacking regiments now gave way, and a route followed. More guns were brought up to increase the fire upon their retreating masses, ??? to the extent of 20. They pitched shells into the Russians as they swarmed up the heights behind them to gain the plateau and the direct line of road to Sebastopol. The cavalry which had got up to the top of the heights on the left and were supporting and guarding the left flank advanced down the heights into the Gorge and up the Heights upon the heels of the Russians. The Highlanders were on the top of the Heights on the right of the enemy's position, which they had carried in gallant style. The Third Division advanced up the Gorge and up the Heights in its rear following the track of the Russians. The Russians got off as fast as they could but contrived to carry off their guns. The whole army advanced to the top of the Heights in rear of the Enemy's first position having driven him fairly off the field in great disorder. It was now sunset: and the pursuit was stopped. The French were on the top of the Heights also on our right, those which they had attacked on their side. If we had had cavalry the Russians would hardly have been able to escape at all. Our men were much knocked up. They bivouacked on the ground they stood upon. Their cheers were loud and hearty. Caps in the air, and great effervescences of delight. We took a Russian General whom I escorted to the beach and sent on board a ship. The sailors saw our battles from the Mast heads of their ships. Captain Derriman of the Caradoc was in it close to Lord Raglan



all day.

Sept 21. Thursday

A horrid scene. The field of Battle, the killed, the wounded of both armies, all lying as they fell. Some scarce alive. Some crying out for help. Some in great pain: others wrapped up in their misery but silent. The Russians had certainly expected to have been ill treated. They were many afraid to move. One Russian shot an English Officer who was going to give him brandy & water. He must have supposed the Officer was approaching to do him harm. We set to work each regiment for itself to carry off the wounded, and to bury its dead. We then collected all the Russian wounded together in three parties, and then the dead in heaps, and buried them: and it was an excessively heavy duty, which lasted two whole days from morning till night. The English wounded were collected in two houses, and the yards attached to them were strewn with heather on which the men were laid. The operations which were necessary were exceedingly severe: so many of the wounds were inflicted by common shot, shells, and grape. The surgeons were hard at work all day. Gordon of the 95 proved himself a most skilful and bold, and expeditious surgeon. Also {BLANK} The appliances of a hospital were deficient, but they contrived substitutes with great cleverness. Chloroform was used generally. All wished for it. The Russians too. By Friday night all the English wounded had been treated and sent on board a ship, as well as some Russians.- But besides wounded we had a good many cholera cases after the battle. All however were shipped off tho' not before late on Saturday morning after the army had moved on. The Russian wounded had been collected into three parties. One on the field, one by the river side, and one in the house & yard which had been occupied by our wounded. It was impossible to provide Arabas to convey them to the beach to send them on board a ship. It was necessary to leave them. We therefore left a Surgeon to take charge of them. A quantity of provisions, enough for five days, consisting of Biscuit, Tea, Sugar, and Rum. We entreated the people of the country to be kind to them and to help them: and we commended our surgeon to the wounded men, who were to inform any Cossacks who might come that he was left for the sake of the wounded, and it was hoped would not be ill treated; but have a safe conduct given to him to rejoin the Army afterwards.

Sept 23d Saturday.

The army marched to the Katchka. No opposition offered. A valley with fine grapes. The houses were all gutted by the Russians.- This is the place where it had been proposed that we should land. We were lucky we did not for we should have found a marsh immediately behind the sand bank of the beach thro' which could not have dragged our guns if none??? could have dragged ourselves.

Sept 24. Sunday.

Marched to the Belbeck. A river running between high and steep heights. A strong position. On the left side low wood covers the country. The army on the left side at the top of the heights. No opposition. H.Q. in the valley close to the river. Ld R got into a fine large house, which had had fine furniture: but all had been destroyed. Airey and I got into a small farmers house.

Sept 25 Monday.

Made a flank march thro the woods by a narrow road to cut the main road from Balaklava to Batchi Sarai. We did not begin our march until 12. It was hot and there was no water. After marching for some time Ld R in front, followed by the Horse Artillery, we saw waggons passing by across our path with Russian infantry, a few. Our cavalry had gone astray to the right, and some time was lost in bringing them up, perhaps 20 minutes. But when they came they dashed out with the Horse Artillery. The waggons proved to be the Baggage of a Division of the Russian Army leaving Sebastopol under Menchicoff and going to Batchi Sarai. Our cavalry and Artillery pursued to the



top edge of a hill, which overlooked a valley along which we saw the Russian Baggages going, and a column of infantry. We opened a fire upon them with the Horse Artillery 9 Pounders. The Baggages which fell into our hands was quickly opened and rifled. Excellent paper cigars. A supply of white leather gloves, general of Hussars full dress uniform, very handsome light blue & silver: besides various things. Also a convoy of waggons laden with flour & Meal, ??? ???: but unluckily the oxen had been cut adrift, and we had no means of carrying the waggons off. So we let the men help themselves to what they chose and then took off the wheels, cut the axles and upset the waggons.- That days' work was desperately severe. The Light Division got to the Black River just before sunset: the First division did not get in till about 8½ or 9. The second Division about 12½ after midnight. The third Division about 3 or 4 in the morning. The third Division had remained at Mackenzies Farm to see all the Baggage pass and to defend it against the possibility of a return of the Russian Force. Mackenzie's Farm was the exact junction of our bye road and the main road, and where our Alert had taken place. The Fourth Division had been left on the Belbeck to wait for and bring up a convoy of Provisions, which had been sent for to the Katchka, where they were landed from the ships.- Our H.Q. baggage did not come up all night, ~~but it came~~ I slept curled up in a dry ditch: but very warm and comfortable. My poor horse got nothing to eat tho' he was very much beat and done. He was Selim.

Sept 26. Tuesday.

We marched on to Balaklava. The men very much jaded. Approaching it we threw out skirmishers. The situation of the town is exceedingly strong. ??? a nook in the rock heights, concealed from view both landwards and seawards. Our skirmishers began firing and seemed to make no progress: but it was nothing as it afterwards proved. The people too told us that there were no troops in the place. We therefore advanced Ld Raglan at the Head: but just as we turned the corner a shell fell close and then another. We thought there must be treachery: and retired to take more sure means of getting hold of the place. The Ships at this moment also arrived and opened fire from the sea side. After some time, at least I should suppose from 2 to 3 hours we saw a flag of truce displayed from the Castle heights. We entered the Town and found about 80 soldiers; who had fired, they said, to save their honor: but had displayed a flag of truce four times, which we had not seen. This is a Greek Colony. The harbour is deep but very narrow, quite sheltered from every wind. Very soon we saw a steamer come in: then and there, a chaperone???: then another: until we had quite a Fleet. The Soldiers Prisoners we sent on board the same evening.

Sept 27. Wednesday

At Balaklava making arrangements for the regularity of the Town.

Sept 28. Thursday.

An alarm of approaching Russians, which proved to be nothing. Only some Cossacks, who had come in to some of the neighbouring villages, and had blundered.

Sept 29. Friday.

Rode over to Sebastopol, where our investment is going on. The town is stretched below before us. There appears to have been but two defences towards the land, but they are constructing works as fast as they can of earth. The formidable batteries seen from seaward are open behind. We now see into them.

Oct: 2 Monday.

Preparations still going on. Russians making preparations too. They throw shot from time to time immense distances, 4300 yds even.- They seem inclined to approach Sebastopol and to throw in supplies of provisions and men.



Oct 3. Tuesday

Rode out with Marsh to call on Genl Martimpre.

Oct 4. Wednesday.

William & Ray & Murphy all arrived with the horses from Varna. They had been lucky. Whilst some vessels had fallen in with most violent & tempest the City of London had had fine weather. She left Varna on Sunday evening. The horses she brought for me are Sir Joshua, The Young Arab. The two Cart horses. The Bay pony and the Roan???. The iron grey William sold for 3£, and the white pony has been left to come by the next trip: as also my black pony which I lend to du March???.- The Ganges arrived this morning also and is to land our Baggage.- A Polish deserter given over to me. He is a Lieutenant. His account is that there are 5000 Poles who wish to come over to us but who cannot find the opportunity, that Menchikoff and Lüders are both in Sebastopol: that they have received reinforcements to the amount of 16,000 men.- That there was a great review yesterday and that an harangue was made to the troops, in which they were exhorted to be faithful and die under the walls rather than give way or to fight this was at the point of the bayonet. Rode out to see Clement Heneage.-

Oct 5 Thursday

HQ moved to a house on the plain in front of Sebastopol. On the extreme left of our line. Pitched my tent again. Rather tired of a Tent.

Oct 6. Friday.

Got up my baggage.

Oct 7. Saturday

Pitched my Turkish Tent. ??? This morning at ~~Oct~~ day break a strong reconnaissance was made by the enemy upon the road leading to Balaklava. A patrol of our cavalry fell in with them suddenly and had to gallop for it. Three of their men out of ten were cut off. The 6 pdr Battery Horse Artillery was brought up and opened upon the advancing force of the enemy upon which they retreated rapidly. Their force was estimated at 3 to 4,000 cavalry. about 2,000 infantry and some guns. A Deserter computes their force in Sebastopol now at 90,000 and that they expect 20,000 more. This is certainly quite untrue. They have Menchikoff, Lüders and a Caucasian general: the latter is considered much of.

Oct 8. Sunday.

Last night the first working parties went out. They were sent to construct a Battery for two guns in front of Sir George Brown's Division. They worked till near day light: but then came away. They mean to desist working until tonight again. The enemy do not appear to have detected the battery: but they are firing long shots at the house at the top of the hill in front of Sir George Brown: where his advanced picket is stationed. Until today no picket has been there except at night. Probably they see the men today for the first time and therefore fire.

Oct 9. Monday

Much firing upon the Light Division all day. Caroline's Bundle of warm things arrived together with my sword & sticks from the Ganges. Put on the Cholera belt sent me by Dear Mem: Made by her: dressed to be warm night & day. Very Cold. Strong northerly wind.

Oct 10. Tuesday

The French last evening assembled to repel a sortie, which was done without trouble. Two hours



after they opened their trenches, and worked all night without being perceived. This morning however they were seen by the Russians: who have in consequence fired without ceasing both shot and shell upon them but without effect. The firing on the right of our line has continued all day. Very cold in the morning. The strong northerly wind continued: but tonight it has a good deal sunk.

Oct 11. Wednesday.

Last night all through the night the Garrison kept up a heavy fire from their long range guns. Our works as well as those of the French made some progress. One officer of ours was wounded Ld Rotherham, one soldier killed and one wounded. On the French side there was a great deal of musquetry firing about 2 in the morning. A ship, a merchantman by some mischance got too near the Batteries on the sea side of Sebastopol and was fired on by all. She escaped notwithstanding. It was a wonderful escape.- Inspected the Provisional Battalion. Also went round the Hospitals.- The weather so cold and windy and wintry during the two last days today has become again quite warm: the sun bright.

Oct 12. Thursday.

Very heavy firing last night between one and two. It arose from a Sergeant of Sappers having gone beyond his right place and advanced upon the Russian Pickets. They in consequence fired. The firing was answered by our Covering Parties. The working Parties finding that fusillade was the order of the night struck work and went home. The Covering Parties too at first fell back but returned immediately and remained firm. The Enemy appeared to be as much alarmed as we were: their ~~guns~~ drums beat to arms, and their bugles sounded all though Sebastopol.

Oct 14. Saturday.

A thick fog in the morning. Nothing occurred. About 1 o'clock or rather later a most violent cannonade took place from the Russian right batteries along their line of fortification upon the French Left. It did no material damage except to destroy a mortar platform in the way of the army of Canrobert. A sort of Sortie was attempted upon the Russian left upon our 3 & 4 & Light Divisions but it was quickly driven in. Mr Kinglake dined with us.

[ BLANK for Oct 15. Sunday ]

Oct 16. Monday.

Heavy firing played upon us to day for above an hour. Very little damage was done. Some casualties occurred, amongst them Rowley of the Guards, who was killed. *[Albert Evelyn Rowley (1828-54), Capt, 3/Gren Gds, Oct 16, 1854, killed in the trenches (MARGRAVE LIST)]*

It is arranged today, that we should open our fire tomorrow morning at 6½. ie. about sun-rise. Lord Raglan means to place himself at the Quarry in front of the 3d Division. Three signal guns will be fired from the French Lines at 6½. They will be answered, and immediately the whole force of our Artillery will open. The ships mean to take part. Some may perhaps be sunk in the operation. Perhaps during it we ourselves may be attacked on our right flank. It is understood the enemy have collected on that side in some strength.- Wrote to dearest Caro.-

Oct 187. Tuesday.

The Bombardment of Sebastopol began at about 6½ by signal from the French Lines. Canrobert was to be at a certain spot the Maison d'Eau and Ld Raglan was to be at a certain spot the Quarry in front of the 3d Division. Every thing was well detailed. At the appointed hour the fire began. A grand spectacle: at about 10. we saw a great explosion within the French Lines. It was a magazine, ~~which ??? made half to cease firing.~~ The French batteries were weaker in consequence and soon gave up firing altogether. The English Batteries continued an unrelenting fire. After a time, by



about 11 the Round Tower in front of the left of the Place ceased to fire, and the guns below it in the earth works were silenced. A considerable effect seemed to be made upon the parapet all along the lines: but particularly in that of the Redoubt to which our great efforts are directed situated in front of our centre. In the course of the day an explosion took place ~~under~~ in our left attack, some boxes of ammunition which for the time were exposed, a chance shell pitched upon it. An explosion took place also behind the Redoubt in our front which seemed to silence the guns there for a time. At about 2 pm., a little sooner or later I cannot tell, the Fleet came into action. The grandeur of the scene was very striking. We heard continued Broad-sides but soon the columns of smoke rendered it impossible to see any thing sometimes it cleared off for a moment and gave us a view. When darkness came on a cessation of firing took place on both sides: except that all through the night a certain occasional fire was maintained by the Place. We set to work to repair our batteries. Our casualties were under 50.-

Oct 1918. Wednesday

Second day of Bombardment. The French unable to take part. Silence all along their line. The Fleet hauled away. The news of their operations is that the Agamemnon & Sanspareil and Retribution and some others ran close in under the guns of the Place; but the Admiral and the other vessels placed themselves about 1100 yards off. The result was that no impression was seen upon the Batteries except from the ships which ran close. The ships themselves were hardly hit; and the loss about 60??? men with 2 Lieutenants, which considering does not appear to be very great. Our Batteries continued a slow firing all day. The enemy's works opened well, repaired in great measure during the night, and fresh guns mounted where yesterday they were silenced. The mail left today. Darkness stopped operations today. A threatened attack took place upon Balaklava: Six Battalions, cavalry and artillery were seen advancing upon our extreme right. Sir Colin ~~well~~ managed the defence well: Every body feels secure now that Sir Colin is in charge there. The attack did not take place. There was an idea that it was a strong reconnaissance and foraging party combined. We have organised a party of sharpshooters, 10 men from each regiment to advance in front of our batteries and pick off the enemy's artillery men in the embrasures. Volunteers in plenty offered.

Oct 19. Thursday

The Bombardment continued. The French recommenced the fire with 50-odd pieces. They battered the tower in their front and damaged the battery below the Tower.- The Batteries which flank us and which are situated under a sort of green hill, called by us the Garden Batteries give us great annoyance and occasion many casualties. - Prince Edward was struck and wounded slightly in the trenches this day.

Oct 20. Friday.

An alarm was raised on the side of Balaklava, because eleven battalions were seen assembled in the Plain with cavalry and artillery: but no attack was made.

Oct 21. Saturday,

The enemy had disappeared in the morning. They pretended to be bold, and came playing their bands last night; upon which General Bosquet brought his bands and played in return, so did the Turks.

Oct 22. Sunday

Church. Service at Ld Raglan's

Oct 23 Monday



All this time the Bombardment continues. With no material impression towards gaining the place; but Deserters tell us that the people are getting to be tired and discontented. They have lost many men from the Cannonade. The town has been often on fire. The Hospital has been on fire too: but the wounded in it were removed. The Lancaster Shells are said to do a prodigious injury where they fall. We see a good deal of ruin all about. The French are working up by Zig Zag approaches very well. Our ground is too rocky to admit of that.

Oct 25th Wednesday.

This morning went out soon after six to look at the Siege. The garrison and the French were firing at each other heavily: but not a shot was exchanged upon our side. There was a most unaccountable silence. After a few shots from our Batteries however the garrison's guns opened as usual. I observed that during the night we had erected a new work, parallel in front of the Naval Battery about 400 yards, which will bring us very close to the Place. The French too have pushed forward. As soon as I had seen that the day's proceedings were going on as usual I rode to the Heights overlooking the Plain of the Tchernaiia. To my surprise I found the troops under arms and an assemblage of large numbers of the enemy was to be seen in the valley making for Balaklava. Then rode home to inform Ld Raglan: but on my arrival I found that he had had information already and was gone to the front. Rode after him. The enemy came pressing on Infantry cavalry and artillery. They manoeuvred to get into Balaklava. The Turks occupied the detached Forts in front of our position: but they gave way and abandoned them one after the other. The Cavalry came over the hill in great force our Heavy Brigade prepared to meet them. We saw the whole operation from the top of the heights. The Greys and the Inniskillings were in line. They advanced but were not well in pace before they came upon the Russians. After a moment's pause we could see the Grey's & Heavies pass thro' the Russians: then turn about and at them again. then again turn round and at them again: then the Russians took to flight and went off. - I was sent down to desire the Light Brigade to charge upon the enemy's flank. But the enemy had retired. I found them all full of satisfaction and exultation at their own prowess. - It was a fine charge and very successful. It would have been well, if we had been contented: but Ld Raglan and we all saw the Russians carrying off the guns which had been left in the Forts abandoned by the Turks. Ld Raglan sent orders thro' Airey, Nolan A.D.C. to Airey, being the bearer of the written communication to Lord Lucan to charge the enemy and take the guns, ie, it was meant, tho' not expressed, the guns which the Russians were hauling out of the Forts. The order was given, it is said by Ld Lucan to me, in a very peremptory manner, and when Ld Lucan asked for some explanation as to which guns he was to take, Nolan said "My Lord, there is the enemy." The message and manner of delivery were of such a nature that Lord Lucan thought he had no discretion left to him. Like a gallant fellow, and at the head of gallant fellows, he ordered a charge an advance upon down the valley, and upon the enemy at the further end: but presently he fell in with a cannonade from his right flank, and from his front: still the Light Brigade pushed on. Nothing daunted them. They were knocked down right and left. We could see them in the bottom, a long way off. They had no support. There they were under a heavy cannonade. They met there a body of Cossacks which they broke, but got overpowered, and were obliged to ride off. Few however returned. Out of (BLANK) only (BLANK) returned. Young Charteris was killed and Nolan and many others. Ld Cardigan got out of it safe, and Ld Lucan with only a contusion of his leg.- After this the enemy took up a menacing position but were forced to withdraw to the lower part of the valley. Some guns they brought up upon some high ground on our left were forced to decamp by some French Chasseurs d'Afrique. But the enemy remained on the ground till evening closed. We could not go down upon them without leaving our position and that would have endangered our siege position. It was an unfortunate day for us for we lost our Light Brigade of Cavalry altho' so bravely led and such gallant undeniable fellows and altho' the Heavies had made such a brilliant charge. Sir Colin, who was with the 93rd in front of Balaklava received a charge of the enemy's cavalry in line and drove it off. As it turned to its left to sheer off Sir Colin



threw back his right company and gave a parting volley. Did not get home till after dark. Rode Schumla first, then Sir Joshua, then the Roan pony.

Oct 26. Thursday

When morning broke we found the Russians still in position. They seemed to be throwing up field works upon the hills in front of Balaklava, and to threaten an attack. We withdrew to more defensible lines round Balaklava and abandoned the Forts in front, some of which had been taken the day before. The Turks proving not trustworthy we could not attempt so extended a line of defence. The enemy were of course much elated with their success yesterday, and encouraged therefore to make a sortie happily. They came out near 4000 strong with 16 Field Pieces and pushed up between the 2nd and Light Divisions. They were received with warmth, and driven back with severe loss. - We lost 4 officers and 78 men killed & wounded of whom 7 ~~were~~ men were killed.

Oct 27. Friday

Bombardment continued. Russians still in their camps below in the Plain.

Oct 28. Saturday.

Last night there were alarms; but it turned out to be nothing. Some Russian cavalry horses got loose and came galloping over the hill from the plain below. Several were caught, some shot before it was seen that they had no riders. It was too dark. We have got more than a hundred by this affair.- Mail went.

Oct 30. Monday.

The ship which had been removed from the fire of the 3 Gun Battery returned and fired Broad-sides. The Battery could not drive her away. Very cold yesterday and today

Oct 31. Tuesday

A fine morning; but coldish. The wind is the great cause of our feeling cold. The Thermometer stands at 40°, 42° or 43°. But the high wind is very bleak. An alarm last night about 11 o'clock. I turned out, and got on my horse. Rode to the edge of the Heights overlooking the Plain on which the Russians are encamped. Found General Bosquet. He told me that no shots had been fired from our side. First some cannons were fired near the heights where our second Redoubt was, which was abandoned by the Turks. Then there was a great deal of Musquetry, and they thought they could see two lines firing one against the other; then cannon was fired from the hill in the midst of the Plain which forms the centre of the Russian Position: Then all seemed to subside. It had been intended by Genl. Bosquet to give the Russians a false alarm: but it was earlier than that was to have been. The cause of the firing remains still unknown.-

November 1. Wednesday

The French opened their battery which has been a long time expected at 400 Metres from the Place. They fired exceedingly well all day and did great damage. - The Flag staff battery was made a ruin but still the Russians fire an occasional shot from it.

Nov 2. Thursday.

Last night heavy firing both before and after mid night. That which took place before was about 11 o'clock. I heard Musquetry as well as Artillery. At about 4 this morning for no rhyme nor reason they began to fire from right to left, and continued it for an hour. The French returned 9 Guns. No damage was done.- At about 11 to day the Russians opened guns upon the heights above Balaklava & on???, apparently trying the range.



Nov 4. Saturday

The French got up very close. The crisis must come soon. Every morning between 4 & 5 they fire from the Place a violent cannonade. By the sound I should think field pieces more than heavy guns. Received a letter from dear Lady Queensbury.

Nov 5. Sunday.

An attack took place on our extreme right which overlooks the valley of Inkerman. It began at about 6½ a.m. The weather foggy. At 6 a.m. all was reported quiet in that quarter to the Q.M.G. by 6½ the action had begun. The Russians came up in swarms contending for the heights. The 2. Division alone had to bear the first brunt of the affair. It was supported by the 1st Division afterwards and the Light Division and the 4th Division: but all put together did not muster more than 7,000. The enemy were very strong in Artillery. The fire was excessively severe. The ground was held with great bravery. Two Brigades of French came to assist us from General Bosquet's Division together with Artillery, and two regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique: but these never came into action any more than our cavalry. If the enemy had succeeded in gaining our heights they might have been of all: but as it was they did nothing. The Line, our Line, was very much broken by the nature of the ground & the brush wood. The Reserve Ammunition did not go up to supply the regiments on their ground and they were obliged to fall back to replenish. It was at that time that the French opportunely came up. The Russians came on with a sort of hurrah, very determinedly, and their artillery was very destructive: the shot and shells were flying thick: however the position was maintained. The Russians retired. We saw them cross the Causeway at the bottom in dense masses: but in good order. The Battle lasted all day almost. We took about 3 or 400 Prisoners, and we killed many just in front of our breastworks. The Guards drove back four regular assaults. The Russian bodies were lying thick in front of the 2 Gun Battery. The numbers of the Russians judging from the masses we saw retreating were upwards of 50,000: judging from various information obtained from prisoners were between 40 and 50,000. These were defeated by about 7,000 English and 5,000 French. But the victory cost us dear. I do not know what the French lost. We lost upwards of 2,000 killed and wounded. The loss in Officers most severe. Eight General Officers, three of whom were killed Sir George Cathcart, and Brigadier Generals ~~Cator~~ Strangways and Goldie. Those wounded were Torrens, Adams, Sir G. Brown, Buller, Bentink. The Grand Dukes Michael and Constantine were present at the Battle. The Russians were commanded by Menchikoff. The Russians have been greatly reinforced by troops sent past???. The orders of the Emperor are to drive us out of the Crimea at any cost before the winter. Our position is no doubt most critical. Depending on the sea for supplies.

Thursday Nov 9.

A Review of the Russian Troops took place opposite Balaklava. Officers were seen to brought forward and to kiss the hand of some great men. The two Grand Dukes Michael and Alexander, not Constantine are supposed to be the two sons of the Emperor who have come down to serve with the army this campaign.

Nov 10. Friday.

We are now occupied in strengthening ourselves on the extreme right to avoid such a??? an attack as we had on Sunday. But the English Army is severely worked. We cannot furnish working parties in addition to Covering Parties: and yet the works go on but slowly with the Turks.-

Nov 12. Sunday.

Heavy rain last night. Coldish, windy, cloudy, heavy weather all day. Church service at Ld Raglan's at 2 P.M. An alarm in front of Balaklava proved happily nothing. A Destarter sent in from



the 3d Division says the Report is that the Emperor had arrived in Sebastopol: that they had suffered severely in the Battle of Inkerman: that the daily casualties in the Town from the fire of our batteries is considerable.

Nov 12 Monday

A terrible night, rain and wind very heavy. All day also very heavy clouds and heavy rain from time to time. The post went.

{BLANK}

Nov 14.

A severe night followed by a hurricane of wind soon after day began. All the Marqueses & Tents were blown down except my Marquee. My Turkish Tent fell tho' surrounded by stone walls. Great confusion and misery. Rain and snow fell all day at short intervals. The clouds exceedingly heavy. Towards evening I contrived to give more support to my Marquee and slept in it. We dined in the Kitchen. It was a most fortunate thing that those little houses were not demolished when first we arrived here. The tents all thro' the army were down. The Hospital Marquees as well. The Sick exposed to the weather, which those who are well can scarcely bear. The road to Balaklava is in such a state that there is danger of our getting no supplies. Happily the weather is as bad for the Russians as for ourselves. The siege therefore goes on languidly. The firing very scanty. At night when the weather became somewhat abated they opened a heavy fire from the Town. The account yesterday evening of the fleet was that seven vessels had been lost off Balaklava and that three large vessels were seen ashore from the French camp at Katchka. It is not known whether Men of War or Transports. Of the ships lost off Balaklava one was laden with 20 days hay and one with Rum & Rice. These are great losses. I am afraid our horses will die. Our prospects are most gloomy. We are suffering from the effects of home dictation: the Anlie??? Council over again. Nothing can be more unwise than such a system. If this army is saved after all it will be a great mercy and nothing but a wonderful interference of Providence can effect it, as it seems to us at present.

Nov 15. Wednesday

The night was windy: but the great gale was over. There was no rain. I slept with a candle burning to be ready in case of my tent giving way. This morning fine. Coldish but sun. Bright weather tho' still the wind from the S.E. The losses in the shipping have been very severe both in men??? and cargo and ships. Seven vessels off the mouth of Balaklava Harbour drove and were lost under the Cliffs. The Resolute with all sorts of valuable stores for us as well as ammunition 400,000,000 Rds of Minié. and a great deal of shells, and ~~common~~ shot & ammunition for great guns.- The Prince steamer with £200,000 in specie and most valuable warm clothing for the men. One vessel with 20 days hay on board:

Nov 18. Saturday

The weather for the last three days has been very fine again. The ground has dried and every thing looks cheerful. Our losses have been most terrible. Seven vessels off Balaklava. Amongst them the "Prince" Steamer laden with a bountiful supply of warm winter clothing for the men: a sad loss. Also the "Resolute" laden with a great quantity of ammunition and military equipment, harness; some Divers and Apparatus which were intended to be used upon the Ships sunk at the entrance of the Harbour. The mail went to day, and another is come. I have letters from dear Caro to the evening of the 16th by the Caradoc. All well at Therapia except a face ache of Mem's. A Deserter came in yesterday to the 3d Division/ all the Deserters almost come out to the 3d Division. This man is a Pole. He was in the War of the Revolution. Was taken by the Russians and sent to work as a convict in Siberia. Six years ago, as an act of grace, the Emperor removed him from Siberia to



Sebastopol, where he has been working still. Now he has made his escape. He says we ought to press forward our Batteries on the right. That they depend upon their communication by the Inkerman road for supplies. That they lost 25,000 men in the Battle of Inkerman: 2 Generals and 200 and odd Officers. Another man, an apothecary, come out to the French gave the same account but says also that Lüders and a new Division have arrived. Amongst the vessels lost is our old friend the "Ganges".

Nov 19. Sunday.

Received the Holy Communion. Clay also at Ld Raglan's.

Nov 20. Monday

The fine weather is again over. The rain began early and lasted all day; until after 4 PM when a yellow light all along the SW shewed itself along the horizon. As darkness set in the fire of the Russian Batteries became warm. Musquetry too we heard rather sharp and continued. A Deserter who came in to the 2d Division to day states that Balaklava is to be attacked tomorrow. The Caradoc which arrived on Saturday has brought me from my thoughtful wife a Stove, some Poultry, Candles, Soap &c.- But to day has been so rainy that it has been impossible to send for the things.-

Nov 21. Tuesday

Last night a great deal of firing about 7 & 8 oclock Musquetry and Cannon. Again at 4 AM. It turned out to have been a capital thing done by the 1st Rifles. The Green Hill advanced work and a portion of the French Trenches were much annoyed by certain Russian Sharpshooters, who had contrived cover for themselves and enfiladed our Trench and that of the French. The Rifles undertook to dislodge them. The night was very dark. The attack succeeded: but the Russians gave way with great reluctance. They came three times to regain their position. The last time was at about 4 this morning, when they came on in great strength. However they were handsomely received with the bayonette in opposition to their bayonette. We lost one officer, poor young Tryon, and 87 Men, also 26 wounded, Tryon {*Henry Tryon, Lt, 1/Rifle Bde*} was the son of our Tryon's elder brother. A very fine young fellow: an excellent shot. At the Battle of Inkerman on the 5th he kept firing himself upon the Russians having two men to load for him. He is said to have destroyed a great many of the enemy.- Received a letter from dear Caro with a basket of things, a stove and a bag of Charcoal also some Poultry. All brought most good naturedly by Derriman in the Caradoc.

Nov 22. Wednesday

Began to alter my habitation. Pitched a Marquee opposite to my Turkish Tent. Door to door. Rain & wind in the evening.

Nov 23. Thursday

New Premises tho' open still stand steady entire tho Soundly the violence of the rain and wind last night. The works progressed to day: but were not completed. The nights are very dark.- Rain almost all day. Wretched weather. The mail supposed to be late. It was to go, we heard, after our bag had gone down to Balaklava, from Khamiesh Bay.

Nov 24. Friday

Almost all night it rained hard. To day it has continued to rain a small rain until about 4 P.M. Heavy firing at intervals. At about 7. and again at about 7½. PM. They ??? fire rapidly from time to time and then cease for a time.

Nov 25 Saturday

Rain again.



Nov 26. Sunday

Rain again. After a pelting night.

Nov 27. Monday

Went down, setting off at 7, to Balaklava.- To see about arming the 9th just landing from Malta, with Minié Musquets. Fog, and gloomy day. Some progress made both in my new premises and my servants. They spread a sail over the roof of their house into which the rain had come during the heavy rains we have lately had.

Nov 28. Tuesday.

Went to Balaklava late to see Filder for Ld Raglan. The Troops now do not receive their rations. Ld R alarmed that that will become worse. The consequences would be that we should be compelled to withdraw from the Siege. Filder has promised himself for the breaking down of the Transport on wheels and has written for pack horses 300 from Constantinople. If this is properly organized we shall do very well.-

Nov 29, Wednesday

Though there was some indication last night of an intention to attack us this morning, some people thought, yet, nothing has occurred. Whilst this wet weather continues we are safe from disturbance, I think. They could not drag their guns into position, or drag them away afterwards. They are not likely to make an attack without artillery: nor to risk the loss of that by attacking when the country is so deep. Heavy rain almost all day.-

Dec 3. Sunday

Rain all day. Received a visit from Osman Pasha who came to talk about Rations for his Soldiers, his Sick, and the Mustering of his men.

Communion at Ld Raglan's. Ewart 93. D.A.Q.M.G. Sir John Burgoyne, Claremont. Ld Raglan & myself alone attended. The service was the evening service together with that of the Holy Communion.- This weather is pitiable for the poor men & officers in the Trenches.- Sickness still continues, and many deaths.

Dec 8. Friday.

Yesterday was the first fine day. To day is beautiful after a very cold frosty foggy night.

The Caradoc carrying the Mails today has carried off Clay. I am sorry to part with him. He gave a feeling of home here which was pleasant. And he was useful to give tone to our society in the Kitchen.

Dec 9th Saturday.

A Mail. News from England, that Ld Raglan had been named Field Marshal. He only half pleased annoyed that no promotions nor honours however been given to the individuals of the army.-

An idea prevails that we shall be attacked tomorrow morning.

Dec 10. Sunday.

Sure enough the idea continued this morning: a messenger from Colonel Lockyer that the enemy were mustering in front of the Light and 2 Divisions Infantry and Cavalry. It turned out nothing. Carrington too had been turned out, but like an active fellow when sent to by his advanced posts he ran off himself to see before he turned out his Division. It turned out to be nothing, but still it is known that the Russians if not already reenforced are on the point of being so: therefore we must expect soon to have an attack made upon us.-



Dec 12. Tuesday.

Yesterday was a beautiful day, and to day again it has been quite mild and pleasant.

Last night between 11 & 12, the Russians made an attack up the Woronzoff Road, and to the right and left of it. They were driven back however: but the quantity of musquetry firing was very sharp. I ran out hearing the Bugles of the 3d Division sound the "turn out" as I thought on our Plateau. When I got to the 3d Division and saw Sir Richard England I found that all was over: and it was not very clear what degree of force the attack was made in.-

Dec 13. Wednesday

Again a fine day. Paid a visit to General Trochu to congratulate him on being made "General".

Dec 16. Saturday.

Last night heavy rain. This morning Steel came to me about 6½. I heard him splashing through water as he came into my tent. I did not know that the whole of both my tents were flooded. and that the water was rising upon my bed. I got out and folded up my bedding to keep it dry. I then sat waiting the effect of cutting a channel to carry off the water. I thought it would be a short job: and so employed myself in reading the Bible and whilst I sat on the back of a chair, my feet on the seat, and a candle in my hand. However having done my reading, and the water not diminishing I contrived to put on some clothes and went out. After much cutting we succeeded in draining off the water. Steel was very active: by after breakfast, which we had in M???'s room, my own tent was quite habitable: I slept however in the other Marquee, and got happily removed.

Dec 18. Monday

Mail came in last evening. Mail went out today. Slept very comfortably upon a raised bed for the first time since I began to camp out.- An "alerte" was expected this morning, owing to it being St Nicholas' Day: but all passed off quietly.-

Dec 20. Yesterday a fine day. To day a beautiful day. The air soft and mild. Rode to Balaklava. Returning saw a reconnaissance of the French Cavalry, a Regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique and a regiment of Dragons. They walked over the plain in a beautiful style. The Chasseurs in front preceded by Eclaireurs and Supports. The Eclaireurs continuously got to the top of the hills whilst the Supports remained under the edge, invisible to the enemy. By degrees the ground having been well reconnoitred the Supports got to the top of the hills and passed along or rather under the heights but along them followed by the Dragons who in their turn showed themselves over the tops of the hills. They passed over the ground lately occupied by the Russian camp and got drawings of the Russian entrenchments. Some few shots were exchanged with the Cossacks, and one French man is said to have been wounded.

Dec 22. Friday. A miserable day. Rain. cold. Sent off the Sick this morning by the French Mules bad as the weather was. It is such an object to relieve our hospitals: and we cannot expect very often to have the French Mules lent to us. Got a very bad cold in my head.

Monday Dec 25. Xmas day.

Rain ever since I wrote last. Bad Unfit yesterday during when snow fell and during last night that ceased and a hard frost set in. The ground is quite hard. Horses break through in the deep mud but the surface will in most places bear a man. The Russians keep up their fire at night more than they did. There is often a great deal of musquetry firing.

~~Dec 26. Monday~~ Pakenham & Kirkland, Wetherall dined with us.



Dec 26. Monday.

Dined with Ld Raglan to day instead of yesterday After dinner he told me of various promotions of which he had received the intelligence. Amongst others that the Brigadiers had been made Major Generals, which brings me into the list of General Officers. Charles de Marsh??? is made a Brevet Major. Pakenham an Unattached Lt Colonel. Blane a Brevet Lt Colonel. Kirkland a Brevet Major. So then at last I am landed among the General Officers. This I owe to Lord Raglan in two ways, first, for giving me my appointment as Adjutant General to this Army, and then for mentioning me in his dispatches. I wish I could see some reward open to the poor fellows who have been working hard in the trenches whilst I have had my nights in bed. What a difference there is in our lots just now! Their duty is too severe.

Dec 30th Saturday.

Last night the Russians fired a great deal from their Town Batteries. Fine weather to day again. The French made a strong reconnaissance with Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry under General Morris who commands the ~~Artillery~~ Cavalry. They fell in with the Russian outposts and drove in all who were on this side the Tchernaya: setting fire to their huts, and the Zuaves carried off some things they found which had been left behind by the Russians. The Grey Russian Lancers having drawn in their out posts and collected a squadron received the charge of the French Chasseurs and were upset. There was a good deal of firing and the Russian Artillery practice was again the subject of admiration.

January 1. Monday.-

Still encamped before Sebastopol on the Heights. Dined with Ld Raglan. Marsh too. We had some Sherry which was sent to Ld Raglan thro' here by Mr Featherstone -- L??? Sn from Harris. The history was that it was prepared by James Duff at Xeres in 1809 for the Duke of Wellington. I thought it very capital. It was dark coloured.

Jan 2. Tuesday.

The weather changed. Blane, Romaine and Mr Angell dined with me.-

Jan 3. Wednesday.

Snow on the ground this morning, and more falling. A wretched day. The ground terribly wet. Rode to the 2d, 1st & Light Divisions to ascertain what working parties they

{ MISSING PAGES }

...One Sergeant and 13 Men of the 68th Regt. The came on suddenly about 200, and these men were in the Rifle Pits and were cut off.- The weather is not cold, tho' it was cold yesterday and the day before: but snow is falling from time to time. By degrees the earth will be quite covered, and then if we manage well we shall be able to drag up plenty of provisions.- A mail came today.

Jan 14. Sunday

This morning the country was covered with snow a foot deep. It has covered up the only fuel we had the roots of shrubs. A sad grievance. Cannot tell how the 3d & 4 Divisions will cook.

Jan 15. Monday

More snow last night. The cold is not great. If we had sleighs we should get on famously. Inspected the 68th Regt. Found 48 men with the Colours. The miserable remains of a whole regiment. The men, those of the 48, are most of them very young. They are now downcast, and dispirited. The all look ill, and no doubt are so. They are dirty, in their persons: in their



appointments and arms. Their Ammunition evidently not attended to. Their Tents were wretched. No order or comfort inside. Muddy floors: every thing cold and miserable. Some Tent doors turned up hill. The drainage very imperfect in all.-

Jan 17. Wednesday

Yesterday was a cold bitter day. The snow on the ground, and the wind unpleasant. To day has been fine. A bright day. Frosty. Snow lying, and crisp under foot.- A Canadian day.- Sent off 94 Cacolets with sick, and some cavalry.-

Jan 18. Thursday.

At home all day. A fine day with wind. Rode with Dr Hall to see the hospital of the 56th Regt. Afterwards rode to Balaklava. The warmer air, though it was not very warm either, was pleasant.

Jan 19. Friday.

At home still. Removed to my house. Charles Marsh managed the transit. We dined in the new house and found it quite hot. Thermometer 82°. Very pleasant.

Jan 20. Saturday

Still snowing. Water running off the country.

Jan 21. Sunday

A fine day but gloomy. A Thaw still. The snow not gone. All the ground in a mess. The roads horrid. The camps of course wretched. Sickness on the increase. Tomorrow we shall begin to send sick away again vessels having come in able to receive them. By Capt Adams received a piece of Lamb's skin from dear Caro.

Jan 22. Monday.

Still fine weather but a severe frost last night.- To day very bright in the early part. The news from England is that the tide is setting against Ld Raglan and the Staff here. Our difficulties are said to be the result of our own mismanagement. They are the result of all absence of a military Transport Service ashore. A distinct department for the conveyance of the Army Stores and provisions would remedy every evil we now suffer. Our men would be housed and would be upon boards instead of upon the muddy ground. We should have no sick list. We should have full ranks. This is my own belief.- Letters arrived to day. News arrived also that ??? ??? at Vienna had had a telegraphic communication from St Petersburg informing him that the Emperor would agree to the four Points required by the Allies as the Basis of Negotiation, with the interpretation given to them by the Powers.- This news came to Ld Burghersh from Ldy Westmoreland from Vienna. Also it was in the English Papers: and Sir John Burgoyne had had it sent to him from England.

Jan 24. ~~Wednesday Thursday~~ Wednesday

A fine day again. Very cheering.

Jan 26. Friday

Yesterday and to day beautiful days. The sun is beginning to acquire considerable power. Rode to Balaklava to inspect Drafts arrived. Called upon Osman Pasha on my way home. Went to the French Camp to endeavour to get the French Cacolets to carry off some of our sick on Sunday morning. Called on Mrs Duberley formerly Miss Frances Locke. She is on board the Star of the South. She has been with her husband the whole time the 8th Hussars have been in the country: and even was at the Battle of Balaklava



Jan 30. Tuesday

Fine weather stil continues. A Russian Cadet came into the 1st Division yesterday. He breakfasted & dined with me today. One of the Emperors sons if not two have lately returned to Sebastopol. We learn nothing of great importance by this Cadet. But a spy has returned after an absence of 10 days. This is the first one we have had. He confirms the intelligence of the different Deserters. The Russian Cavalry is gone back towards Kaffa and Perecop for forage sake.

February 1. Thursday.

Last night a heavy attack was made upon the right of the French Lines. The firing very sharp. The French lost a Chêf d'État Major and several men they say 50. The loss of the Russians is not known. The Russians were driven back. Went to Balaklava this morning to inspect the Drafts arrived by the St Jean d'Acre: They were commanded by Cole??? formerly of the 43d. I did not inspect them however: because they were occupied in fatigue duties of importance.- Went on board the Melbourne to see the Lady Nurses again after I had been to the hospital to see where they were to live. Miss Shaw Stewart full of enthusiasm. They land to day: and will be installed at once.- A beautiful day. Upon returning from Balaklava I called en chemin upon Sir Colin Campbell and General Scarlett. The former not at home.- After return to my quarters received a visit from Ld Rokeby just arrived to command the Guards.- Then rode off to see Codrington.-

Feb 3. Saturday.

Rain set in last evening. Towards morning as usual it turned to snow with hard frost. All day the cold has been great. The ground very hard. The snow about an inch deep good???. Letters went. Some of mine too late. in those to W.B. and A.F. and Elly. Letters arrived. Received War Office intimation that I am to be out upon the Distinguished Service List from the 25th November/54 at 100£ per ann.

Feb 7. Wednesday.

All fine days up to this time. High wind yesterday. To day some wind but delightful temperature.

Feb 8. Thursday

Went to Balaklava to inspect the 14th Regt. On my way called on Osman Pasha's tent to give him a Turkish Pay List found on the ground by a soldier of the 68th Regt At the camp of the 14th found that the regiment had been out from 1 AM up the opposite mountain, there having been an alarm that the Russians were collected in great force on the side of Baidar to the amount of 35,000. The alarm proved to be without foundation for the time. The report had come from a Tartar Spy. This is very possible notwithstanding that an attack will be made some morning in that direction.- The 14th making allowance for their night duty were not looking well. Their Trowsers were very much worn out. Only two men had Shakoos. They carried their arms very ill and did not present a good appearance. Their belts were ill put on, dirty of course from their recent duty. Their knapsacks were ill slung. Many mess tins absent, tho' Colonel Barlow { *Maurice Barlow, Col, 14 th Foot* } said not deficient. Some water bottles absent some havresacks. The arms not in good order: tho' the recent duty might plead in excuse for their want of cleanliness.- The officers appeared to be old for their rank: but intelligent and apparently instructed men. They were dressed in the new uniform. The men in the old: the clothing of 54.55. The arms are smooth Bore.

Feb 9. Friday.

Went to Balaklava. Inspected the 71st. H.Q. Battalion. I found them in good order, looking clean and something like English Soldiers, Red Jacets &c. They had been out from 4 in the morning on the Hills not quite sure that the enemy did not mean to make an attack on Balaklava from the side of



the Heights. Their tents too were in good order. Went after that into the Town and visited the wards of the G. Hospital. Every thing there seems to be well conducted. The Medical and the Purveyors Department. Visited the Ladies who say they are getting on well. Their cooking house is progressing. Then went to the Package office and ascertained that there was nothing for me. Then to the Ordnance Store and saw Mr Young, who tells me that he has 1000 miniés which will be ready at the rate of 40 per diem. He is to supply the 71st Reserve Battalion. After that rode to Sir Colin Campbell's found that he had just gone out with General Villenois { *Mamès Cosseron of Villenoisy 1821-1903* } to the Heights: followed and rode with them to the summit. A magnificent position which appears to be sufficiently strong to resist all attack.- Saw the Cossack videttes, Two, upon a hill on some distance. Saw also the Russian Camp and Fort on the opposite side of the Tchernaya. Came home. Received a note from Mr Young to inform me that the "Prompt" had come in with 3000 Minies 1853 Pattern.-

Feb 10. Saturday.

The mail went off to day.- Major General Jones arrived yesterday.

Feb 17. Saturday

We have had fine weather all this week: To day there was snow, and it was cold, but still it is evident to every man's feelings that we have turned the corner. The Hospitals are still full. The vegetable diet and Lime juice cannot be procured in sufficient quantity.

Feb 18. Sunday

News to day that the Turks at Eupatoria have been attacked and made a successful resistance. Another attack was expected. Another piece of news is that Ld Panmure is the new War Minister.

Feb 19. Monday

Went to inspect the 39th Regt at Balaklava also near 900 drafts come to join different regiments. The 39th turned out well. A pleasant sight to see a British regiment in its proper uniform solidly regimented, and fairly drilled. The 39th had not been perfectly drilled throughout however. The drafts were as most of the drafts are very undrilled, very unlike soldiers, except the draft of the 29th Regt. On my way down called upon Osman Pasha to congratulate him upon the successful resistance of the Turks at Eupatoria. Then went to the Hospital, visited the Ladies, and the wards of the Sick.-

Feb 20. Tuesday.

The mail did not leave to day till the evening. It was to be carried by the Banshee, the speed of which would give more time for writing. This morning was a "Foudre", a wretched morning, which became worse as the day went on until the evening. Now it is still 11 PM. There was to have been an attack upon the Tchernaya this morning very early but Bosquet who was to have conducted it found that the guns could not move on account of the snow and weather. Sir Colin was to cooperate and not hearing before his hour of departure 4 A M that the expedition was postponed he marched, and notwithstanding the darkness which was very great, he succeeded in placing himself in position overlooking Tchorgoun via the Tchernaya in regular formation of columns ready to deploy with his infantry and cavalry and artillery. It is a miracle how he contrived to affect it. Somerset was sent to bring him back. He might have been in an awkward position the French not moving: but Villenois having heard that Sir Colin had marched followed him and met him coming back, covered regularly by his cavalry.- Bosquet having made up his mind that the enterprise would not do on account of the weather sent off to General Canrobert. Time seems to have been lost at the French H.Q. Foley was



sent off to Sir Colin to apprise him but after losing his way he came to their H.Q. about 4. AM. Then Somerset was sent off. He got down to Sir Colin's quarters and found he was gone: but where to no one knew so secret had he kept the scheme. So Somerset was obliged to go to General Villenois to enquire of him what had become of Campbell. Villenois had been countermanded otherwise he should have accompanied Sir Colin. When he heard Sir Colin had marched he at once determined to follow and support Sir Colin. A more wretched day could not have been conceived.- The Russians are supposed to be in retreat from Eupatoria. They will suffer terribly this weather.

Feb 21. Wednesday

A beautiful day. Bright sun.

Feb 22 Thursday,

Fine again.

Feb 23. Friday.

Fine weather. A mail arrived.

Feb 24. Saturday.

The French attacked last night a new Battery of the Russians in course of construction. The Russians would appear to have been made aware of our intended attack. They were prepared and in force in the Battery. The French drove the Russians out and held the Battery for 20 minutes about: but the Russians were afterwards reenforced and in their turn compelled the French to retire. A Battalion of French Marines and two other Battalions French are said to have turned tail: but the Zuaves fought bravely under their gallant Colonel Le Clair, who was wounded. They lost 77 killed and near 200 wounded. Amongst them 19 officers killed and wounded. The gallantry of the Zuave Officers and Soldiers upon this occasion is told in their casualties.-

Feb 27. Tuesday.

A fine warm day without sun. Summer is approaching. Today an Armistice from 12 to 1. to bury the dead killed on the night of the 23d-24th. The weather has been very fine since Tuesday last when we had the Foudre.

Feb 28. Wednesday.

Fine morning. rain afternoon: then fog: then damp without either rain or fog. The Mail from England. Ld Raglan shewed me two private letters from Ld Panmure and one Public. The Burden of all was the displacement of Airey and myself. We are said to be inefficient. The Army is and has been in great difficulties and it is our maladministration which has occasioned it. No one lays blame to himself. The Government do not understand that the whole is to be attributed to their undertaking a military operation of this magnitude at this time of the year, without preparation adequate to the occasion. But such is the fact. Contrary to Military advice the Government of the day did send this expedition at a late season of the year. Having sent it they presumed their own expectations would be realized and that we should get hold of Sebastopol in no time. Delay had not been counted on. Reluctant to believe in delay, they did not send out immediately the requirements of an army destined to pass the winter in besieging Sebastopol. When the warm Clothing did come out, which ultimately was sent, it was lost in the hurricane of the 14th November. Six weeks more were necessary before that could be replaced by the exertions of an officer sent expressly to Constantinople to buy all that could be procured. Now we have turned the corner. The people were in great frenzy when these letters were written. Airey and I fall victims to the ungenerous yielding of the Government. I only hope Ld Raglan will hold on. He has character to back him. The Government will one Day bless the day he was too noble minded to object to the natural impulse



after upon receiving so irritating a dispatch.

March 1. Thursday.

A cold day with snow and wind. Very cold towards evening.- Attended an inspection of the Imperial Guard by General Canrobert. Three Battalions. 1 Grenadiers. 1 Chasseurs. 1 Voltigeurs.- Clean tidy looking troops: but nothing impressive. The Chasseurs have a good dress; a sort of half Turkish trowsers with leather leggings. Colonel McMurdo arrived yesterday. He is to organize the Land Transport. Yesterday came more dispatches but these from Ld Panmure These were more irritating than those of the Duke of Newcastle. Airey & I are distinctly names to be swept away. Ld John Russell gone to Vienna to negotiate.-

March 3. Saturday

Wrote by the Post to Cox & Co to pay by Post Office order £1 to Ray's wife Hannah Ray. Providence Street. Salford.

March 4. Sunday.

Communion. Beautiful day. A prodigious convoy was seen to arrive today on the other side of the Harbour. All waggons with white Tilts. Marsh saw it.

March 6. Tuesday

A telegraphic dispatch arrived this evening to the effect that The Emperor of Russia had died on the 2d at 12.10 PM. Ld John Russell sent the Dispatch to Ld Raglan from Berlin, he being on his way to Vienna-

March 10. Saturday.

A magnificent day. No more news. From England we have heard for a day or two that General Simpson has been appointed as Chief of the Staff of this army, and may be expected immediately. He is to have the Local Rank of a Lnt General. Ld Raglan and all of us ??? Staff have been shabbily used in Parliament. Many Crows to peck at us, no one to defend us.- They are acting upon representations made by private communications, ex parte statements. They condemn us unheard. Mr/Dr??? Wright dined with us to day. Charles Addington { *Hon Charles John Addington (1832-1903), Lt & Capt, 38th Foot* } dined with us yesterday.

March 13. Tuesday.

Rain last night. To day beautiful. Rode before breakfast to the Monastery of St George on Alma. Sir John Mauncel??? and Colonel Tulloch arrived to day to pay their respects to Ld Raglan. The Russians employed in perfecting their work on the Mamelon. It will be a great gêne to us, if we do not make ourselves masters of it before they open fire from it.-

March 15. Thursday.

Last evening and night the Russians kept up a most furious fire all along their works besides volleys of musquetry on the right from the Mamelon and Rifle pits in front of the French. Very little damage was done considering the incessant and heavy fire kept up. The weather magnificent. Rode out before breakfast to call on Major D'Aguilar { *Charles Lawrence D'Aguilar, (1821-1912), Capt & Bvt Maj, RA* } and on Codrington.

March 17. Saturday



A very cold day. Heavy musquetry firing began about 7 oclock PM and continued for near two hours. We heard the 3d Division Turn out" and the "Double Quick". So we mounted, and went to Ld Raglan's house to see what he meant to do. Steele Calthorpe and Curzon were all sent out to enquire the matter. Also Barstow { *Bairstow*??? } D.A.Q.M.G. He returned first after a long time having been to the Picquet House in front of the Light Division. He reported that the firing was all in front of the French on the right. That we had not fired a shot. What more had happened was not known. All the Divisions were under arms. The firing sounded to me like an attack on out extreme left up the ravine between our left and the French right on their left attack. So deceived may one be at night. As it turned out it was beyond our right.

March 22. Thursday

Got up at 3½ A.M. and went out with Marsh to see an attack of the French upon the Rifle Pits in front of the French Attack under Inkerman. Several officers were assembled at the breast work just in front of the Mortar Battery near the Picquet House of the Light Division. Sir G. Brown - several from Ld Raglan's Staff, and many others. General Canrobert passed by and went down the hill towards his own men in the trenches. The attack was a long time delayed. We saw the French in their trenches very much crowded, evidently all ready. Day broke and the attack was still delayed. At last we saw the French move out and the Russians in the Rifle Pits ran off. But only a few French opened out. They did not cross out over the parapet of the Trenches: but issued out at the end. A slow process and too dangerous. It could not succeed and apparently did not: for the number of men who came out was small. The Russians shewed "pluck" and held two of the Rifle Pits all the time. To us it appeared a coup manqué; but I believe the French themselves are satisfied. The English Mail came in. A magnificent afternoon.-

March 23. Friday.

Last night the Russians made a violent attack upon the Advanced Trenches of the French under Inkerman upon the right of our own Trenches "Right Attack", and upon the "Left Attack". It was a sharp conflict: in which we lost 3 officers killed, 2 Missing. 30??? wounded. { *BLANK* } killed. The Russians left many dead on the ground about the Rifle Pits under the Mamelon, some actually in our Trenches: but our young fellows behaved with great gallantry and drove back the enemy with vigour- Lt Col Tylden R.E. behaved well at the head of his Working Party. The whole affair, which was in fact at two distinct periods of the night in between 10 & 12 and between 2 & 3 occasioned no noise. We knew nothing of the matter at H.Q. nor did Sir George Brown nor any of the Light Division.- nor the 4 or 3d though the musquetry was seen from the 4th Division: the report of the firing did not come back to any part of our camps. Marsh and I rode out to look upon the scene of the Conflict in the afternoon from the advanced breastwork close to the New Mortar Battery. We could see some dead bodies scattered about: and a large heap close to the flank of the principal Rifle Pit under the Mamelon. Many Gabions were lying scattered about which the Russians had torn up from the French Trenches. Our 57th and some French fired into each other by mistake in the dark. The Russians came up pretending to be French and desiring our men not to fire. Major Gordon R.E. was wounded. Fine weather with a shower or two in the forenoon.

March 24. Saturday.

A Truce to day agreed upon by the Generals on both sides at the instance of Baron Ostensacken in order to bury the dead. It was to last from 12.30 to 2 PM. I went down to see it. It was a curious sight. I saw a Cossack officer on horseback just close to and facing the advanced Trench of the French on the right of our right. There were besides several Russian officers close by in a group round this Cossack, and mixed in amongst them were some French officers. The bodies of Russians found within the French Lines were delivered up to the Russians whilst they delivered up to the French the Frenchmen within their lines. The number of Russians I saw collected and laid together



must have been perhaps 200 or 250 as far as I could judge at the distance I was, at the end of the 21 Gun Battery, but I had but a very short look at it all: for I fell in with an officer who had been talking with a Russian Officer from he learnt that Lt Col Kelly 34th Regt { *Richard Denis Kelly (1815-97), Maj, Bvt Lt Col & Lt Col, 34 th Foot.* } had been made prisoner and wounded and his head but not so as to cause apprehension. I had already reported him shot dead thro' the neck to General Wetherall and so I was compelled to hasten back to enable me to correct my report again and tell him that Lt Col Kelly was alive. There were also to day races on the ground close by us here. French races. The Truce interfered with the attendance on them. The weather is very fine: but windy This morning early it blew a heavy gale but without rain. Towards midday it moderated: and now it is calm again.-

March 30. Friday.

The weather from being warm, even hot became today suddenly cold again. Shot and shell are being collected into the Batteries. Things seem to be drawing to a crisis. In the mean time the prospect of peace is doubtful. It is aid that Prince Gorchakoff at Vienna created suddenly a great difficulty in the corps of diplomats by this question. "If my master, the Emperor, were to agree to your propositions would you raise the Siege of Sebastopol?". It is said, that they were disposed to raise the siege, all except the French Ambassador.- No letters for me from Caro or Mem by the last Mail which arrived on Wednesday. I think only the second time that this has occurred since we have been here and have opened communications. A letter from Clifford says that the Tide has begun to flow in the opposite quarter: and that whilst Ld Raglan was abused once, he is now praised.

March 31. Saturday.

Very cold all day. Rain in the late evening, whilst we were at dinner after which the temperature was milder. General Scarlett obliged to return to England. His wife dying or worse: it is said, losing her intellect. Dined with Lord Raglan. Sat next him as I usually do: but do not like: because it seems forced. I should prefer to find myself opposite, not in a post of honour as the being next to him seems to be. I think too, he would just as soon or rather sooner have some one else next him. His partiality for Airey very marked. He enjoys all his confidence and deserves it.- I gather that the firing upon the place will begin in a very few days. He is anxious to clear the Field Hospitals of as many as possible, in case much space should be wanted for many wounded. Wrote to Caro.

Paid Healy his wages for a quarter ending today £6.5.0

Als a present 3.15.0

Of this, amounting to 10.0.0

he has given me 7£ to remit to London to be placed in a Savings Bank.

April 1. Sunday.

A fine, bright but cold day. Wind northerly. The snow seen to have covered the distant high hills very thickly. Rode to Balaklava to see Mr Beatty and to arrange for the conveyance of the sick by rail. It is agreed that they shall be at the top of the hill near the Flag Staff at 12 oclock. Twenty to be conveyed by way of experiment. Received a visit from General Canrobert and General Martimpris. Both appeared to be full of the probable events of the week. It is evidently intended to open fire this week.- The Russians appear to have received some accession to their force.

April 8. Sunday. Easter Day.

Holy Communion. Mr Peirce Huble??? assisted Mr Wright. There was some expectation that the Russians would attack Balaklava this morning: but none occurred. There was a very heavy fog which hung in the valley. The same yesterday, while on the hill both days it has been fine, until this evening when it is raining somewhat hard. We are at last to open fire upon the place tomorrow at



Day Break The firing will be exceedingly heavy. All our guns & mortars will fire, as well as those of the French.

April 9. Monday.

The attack began at 5¼ AM. A telegraphic dispatch in the night to inform me that the Artillery had no orders for the morning. Send off to Airey and learnt that Colonel Ward??? commanding the Siege Train had received his orders: and that they had been repeated by telegraph. After this came another telegraphic message to the effect that they could not get the 32 Pounders into position. I suppose those are the guns for the new Battery intended to sweep in front of the right attack from a battery in advance of the left attack.

April 11. Wednesday.

The Batteries opened at 5¼ AM, at least that was the first I heard in my hut. on monday last. The day was a tempest. Rain & wind very violent. It was in contemplation to cease firing: but somehow it continued ~~and for~~??? The Russians were taken by surprise and did not return a shot for 20 minutes at least. The tempest was dead against the Russians. At night the order was to fire shells in the town. Tuesday??? the Bombardment continued The weather was fine. The Effect of our fire upon the Russian works seems to be very little. Tuesday??? the Russians fired against the French on the left heavily and very little from the right, from the Mamelon and Round Tower. Toward evening the ships got under weigh and they appeared this morning at anchor doubly??? across the mouth of the harbour just out of shot range. Between 9 and 10 last night the French fired for about an hour and a half showers of Rockets and shells. The Town was on fire in two places but it did not appear to be of any consequence. To day the firing has been continued but the Russian fire is send to be slack. A gloomy day. The Russians fired yesterday principally upon the French: to day they have fired from the Mamelon, Round Tower, Redan, and Garden Battery. We have not been able to arm a new Battery constructed on the advance of the "left Attack" owing to the bad state of the ground beginning with the night of the first firing when it began to rain heavily.- We have suffered a good deal on the Right Attack to day. Guns disabled and parapet a good deal knocked about.

April 12. Thursday

Another day of Bombardment. Last night Shells were thrown into the town all night. To day again horizontal firing. Four guns were got into the new Battery in our Advance of the Left Attack. They are destined against the Garden Battery. Two more guns to be put in to night. If they succeed to night, these six guns will have cost us 900 men to put them in position. This morning before breakfast was looking thro' my telescope from the Picquet House in front of the 3d Division towards the Bastion du Mat, when I saw a man on the parapet of the salient angle with his coat flying open and his shako taken by the wind. He was walking up and down very fast, and with long strides and with great gestures. He had a stick in his hand. He was evidently encouraging the men at the guns below him, and presently he took up a stone and threw it towards the French works. It was a complete presentation His gestures and manners told the whole story. He was a brave fellow. Some shot struck very near him, but he escaped. The works in front us do not seem to be much damaged. Those in front of the French are much more so. It looks even as if they could, if they liked it make a lodgement in the Bastion du Mat. General Bisot { *Michel Bizot*, 1795-1855 } was killed yesterday.

April 14. Saturday.

Sixth day of Bombardment. The works of the Town though marked a good deal have not given way before any portion of our front. Before the French on the left they have been much damaged, but the Russians still fire from all their guns apparently sometimes of one, sometimes from another. Peel says he could see that in the Redan the gunners there were evidently a good deal scared. He



could see the rammers left in the gun when loading as if the man was over hurried. He says that the shot from his battery went into the embrasures very often.- A great conference today at Lord Raglan's. The next step must be taken soon. There is a time when ammunition will cease and that soon too.- The work is again too severe on our men.- The Russians attacked the French left last night. There was a severe fight which ensued but the French were successful in beating back the Russians and joining their own line for working. They lost however 6 officers killed and 200 men killed & wounded.

April 26. Friday

A very pretty reconnaissance took place yesterday, under Omer/Osman??? Pasha. He and his Turkish Infantry defiled out of the lines on the extreme right, ~~in front of the~~ along the ridge of the Heights in front, which look down upon the Rass??? leading to Baidar. The Cavalry consisting of the French Chasseurs d'Afrique and some of their Horse Artillery: Two squadrons of ours of the Heavy Brigade, two squadrons of the 10th Hussars and three guns of Horse Artillery. These moved along the Plain bring up the Left shoulder towards General Canrobert's Hill. The French Chasseurs protected the left flank with their Skirmishers and supports.- The troops looked well, both men and horses.- After looking out the Valley & Pass leading to Baidar the right shoulders were brought up. The Turkish Infantry came down the hill and moved up a steep rounded hill on the left front which over hung the village of Tchorgonna. The Turks did this well. They extended some men in Skirmishing order: they had also their supports and their Reserves. The Cavalry changed their front to the left. Some Rockets were fired at a few Cossacks on the top of the hill who were watching us. They sheered off. The Turks moved over the hill and down the other side. We all moved on North edge of the hill until we had Tchorgonna close under us: the bridge of two arches was on the left: the Tower in front. A regiment of Cossacks which had been on the hills in front moved off. We could see only a small Battalion behind the hill behind the bridge. They were concealing their numbers from us. We could see them lining their breastworks and watching us. The whole number they were observed to have was four small Battalions and a regiment of Cossacks.- Last night, a Rifle Pit was taken by the Right Attack and it was connected with our Trench. We had several casualties. Colonel Egerton is said to have been killed, and Lempriere 77th { *Audley Lempriere, Audley, Capt, 77th Foot* } and three other officers wounded. This is the report this morning not yet confirmed. We have ~~got~~ taken the Pits however and still hold them. This morning there is the most extraordinary silence. No shots from the Place. No one seen either in the Place or out of it on the other side except a Convoy.

Saturday April 23.

Ls Stratford, Ldy Stratford, 3 Daughters and Lady George Paget arrived yesterday I dined to day at Ld Raglan's where was Ld Stratford. He lives in Ld Raglan's house. The Ladies live on board the Caradoc. Yesterday & the day before there were reviews of the 1st & 2 Corps d'Armée Bosquet's on Monday, Pelissier's yesterday. The latter moved with more solidity and precision than the former. Canrobert made speeches to the officers, to each Division. He told them there were 80000 more French coming in a few days. He said that Sebastopol must be taken and if they could not get in at the doors they were to get in by the windows. Rode to Balaklava with Gordon in the evening. Had a curious conversation with Ld Stratford. He entered freely into the question of taking this place. I gave him little serious??? argument. The political world is in the greatest difficulties.- There is a report well founded I believe that the Vienna negotiations have broken off.

May 9. Wednesday.

This day last week an Expedition sailed for Kertch. It was composed of French and English. 7000 French 3000 English I believe in round numbers. Every thing was propitious. On Sunday to our surprise the Expedition had returned. A Telegraphic message from Paris had instructed GenL



Canrobert to recall the French portion of the Expedition. The message is said to have been an order to Gen Canrobert concentrate all the disposable ships in the Bosphorus. Gen Canrobert imagined he could do nothing else than desire the return of the Expedition. It is said he never liked it, and agreed to it with reluctance. The setting out of it and the recall will do us infinite mischief. They steered going first to the North-ward as if for Eupatoria: then taking a wide circuit turned round and steered for Kertch but out of sight of land. They got to within two hours of "Kertch" when the recall reached them. Returning they steered along the shore and saw the beautiful palaces of the Empress and of Count Woronzoff and the fine strip of land under the Cliffs from Yalta to Balaklava-

May 10. Thursday.

General Eyre { *Sir William Eyre (1825-59), CB, 73 rd Foot, Brig Gen, after Maj Gen, KCB* } sent in his resignation yesterday. His reason as stated by him to be want of support from Ld Raglan. An improper decision of a Court of Enquiry upon Taff Cocks { *Octavius Yorke Cocks (1829-93), Capt, 4th Foot* } who had been put under arrest by General Eyre. He complains that the Court was composed of men who had feelings not friendly to him: and implies that theirs was a foregone conclusion. He complains too that I received a visit from Taff Cocks when he was under arrest and that he acted under my advice - The facts of the case are the following. On Saturday night ~~or Sunday I do not remember which~~ Taff was on duty in the Trenches there was an Alarm Capt Arnold 4th Regt was taken prisoner some of the men with him whom he was occupied in posting as sentries ran in. General Eyre on duty in the Trenches met them as they came in. He went forward and came to Taff who was in the advance but was ignorant of what had happened and did not know for two hours after that Capt Arnold was taken. General Eyre after the alarm desired Taff to go out and post the sentries. Taff who did not know that they had run in, asked for explanation. Eyre was peremptory and repeated his order but without giving explanation. Taff who did not understand again asked for explanation. Eyre ordered him under arrest: Sent his ADC to post the sentries. In the middle of the night Eyre sent for Taff and proposed to release him. Taff begged for an investigation. Eyre therefore left him under arrest, and reported the case in the morning. A Court of Enquiry was ordered Ld Raglan proposed Spencer 44th and Munro 39. Pennefather was placed as President. On Monday the Court sat to investigate the case. In the course of my morning ride, after having been to the plain to see the cavalry at a Field Day I went to Taff's Tent to see him, to give him consolation??? and to make him feel that he had friends. I told him not to be discouraged. I thought it but common kindness to help a young man with encouragement to meet an investigation which was to affect his character as a soldier if the opinion of the Court had proved adverse to him. I did not see either Pennefather Spencer or Munro before the Court sat. Nor had I any communication with them. I did not suggest General Buller for President, tho' his name occurred to my mind, because he is so intimate with some members of the family Taff belongs to, that I thought it would be fairer for the investigation to take some other General who could be not otherwise than quite impartial. The investigation took place and the opinion of the Court was in favour of poor Taff. His character was entirely exonerated. Pennefather brought the proceedings to me and told me the Court had concluded their investigation but had recorded no opinion. I told him I thought Ld Raglan would like to have an opinion. He wrote the opinion he knew the Court to have come to though they had not recorded it. He signed it, and wrote a note to Spencer to beg he would do the same if he approved and that he would also obtain Munro's signature too. Spencer happened to come to me. I gave him the Proceedings with Pennefather's note. He told me he thought he ought not to sign the opinion: for tho' it was correctly worded, and it was truly the opinion of the Court, yet he thought he could not with propriety express an opinion upon the conduct of his commanding officer upon a point of duty. General Simpson concurred: and he obtained Ld Raglan's opinion too. The opinion of the Court was therefore limited to an exoneration of Taff without any opinion of the conduct of Eyre. Ld Raglan having received the Proceedings so amended desired Taff to be released. That was on Tuesday. Taff was not released until Wednesday.



On Wednesday General Eyre wrote to resign his post as General of Brigade. He construed the release of Taff as a condemnation of himself, and in consequence resigned. General Simpson was sent by Ld Raglan to see him and to commiserate with him on the subject. General Simpson found him angry: complaining of want of support from Ld Raglan: of my conduct and of the Proceedings of the Court of Enquiry. My conduct fell under his animadversion, because he said I had received a visit from Taff when he was under arrest and that Taff had acted under my advice and that the decision of the Court was a foregone conclusion. In all this he is mistaken and has acted upon a mistaken view of the circumstances. I did not receive a visit from Taff at all. I gave him no advice. I told him not to be discouraged.

On Wednesday night about 1½ a sortie was made from the neighbourhood of the Quarry upon our right. Colonel Trollope commanded as General of the "Right Attack". Our sentries perceived the Russians coming on. They crept back and gave notice in the Trenches. The men were placed prepared to receive the Russians. Upon their approaching a volley was fired at them upon which they fell back. They tried it again twice afterwards but each time failed. They then kept up a fire from their Pits with much Cheering. Our fellows fired too from the Trenches and cheering in their turn. The Russians retired, and the batteries opened with shell upon our works which happily did us no harm- Thursday I rode to the Light House beyond Kasatch. A pleasant ride and a long one. Rain early part of the day.-

May 12. Saturday

A strong sortie last night against No 8 Battery Left Attack. Russians repulsed leaving about six dead on the ground. A letter from Caroline on my desk when I returned from Balaklava at dinner time ~~that~~ to tell me that She and Mem had arrived. That they had been ordered to Kamiesh because there is no room at Balaklava.- Her note dated 12 o'clock was left by Mr Hayward who came with them in the "Hansa" Transport: and walked over on his way to Balaklava.-

May 13. Sunday.

After transacting my usual work with Gen Simpson rode with Charles Marsh to Kasatch. After some delay Capt Cole of the Rodney was so good as to send a boat to take us to the Hansa. Found dearest Caro & Mem on board with Stewart, Mem's Maid. Poor dear Caro! We had service on board performed by Willy's friend Mr Sykes, who has been his curate at Sedgford. A sermon ex tempore was preached by another clergyman come to join the army. Both Caro & Mem are well. Mem looking very well. Caro thin but otherwise well. The ship is filled with cavalry officers, so I could not remain on board. Rowing ashore called on board the Algiers, and saw Charles Talbot. Told him how near Caro & Mem are to him. Rode home with Charles. A delightful ride. I got on board about 10½ AM and staid till 5½. PM. It did not seem as if we had been so long separated. All the long winter was gone and went for nothing now. And all the affairs of Alma and Inkerman and the Siege were like old things not done during the interval of our separation but some time ago.

May 20 Sunday

We went with Mrs Grey & Ldy George Paget on board the Telegraph and sailed or rather steamed along the coast to Yalta. Opposite to Count Woronzoff's palace we stopped, people sketched. The inhabitants of the village which exists under the shadow of the great house came out to look at us. They got on the top of the houses and on property points which gave them good views. We dropped in to within 400 yds of the shore in 10 fathoms. After having satisfied ourselves we moved off: but as soon as ever we began to do so four soldiers came out of the bushes, roses and plants and fired no??? at us: but we could neither hear nor see their shot, and doubted their musquets being loaded. We turned round and went back. Upon which they all retreated.-



May 21 Monday. Caroline & Mem removed to the Star of the South in Balaklava Harbour. Permission obtained by our old friend Admiral Boxer.

23rd Wednesday e went to see Miss Shaw Stewart at the Sanatorium

24. Went to see the Monastery of St George They had Ld Raglan's carriage. Rode Sir Joshua. He was not well. Very much swollen: but still not ill: his coat was sleek. He pawed a littele when I got off himat the Monastery: but I rode him foolishly to Balaklava thinking the exercise would do him good. He was very ill before he got home could hardly get on. Appeared to have a difficulty about his throat. Made efforts as if to be sick: he grew better in the stable, staled and rolled, and appeared better - At 2 about in the morning died having become a short time before evidently worse.- He was excessively fat. His mucous membrane all through his intestines was diseased: he died the consequence of too much petting, too much feeding and too little work. Poor fellow. A better horse could not be found, so sensible, so gentle and patient, so full of animation when excited. So clever with his legs, so healthy and sound in constitution; so well made, so safe to ride, such a good hunter; so good a hack. Kept a foot which is now undergoing the process of decay of the fleshy parts.

May 25. Friday. The French Sards??? and Turks marched out and occupied the line of the Tchernaiia to Tchorgun.

June 6. Wednesday

We opened fire to day at 3 PM. The secret was well kept. I only knew about it at about 10 AM.- The weather very hot.-

June 7. Thursday

Our fire is supposed to have been very severe upon the Russians. By 8 PM the Mamelon only fired from 1 gun. At night for four hours they did not fire at all. The fire of shells at night was terribel. I saw from 6 to 8 shells in the air at a time from our attacks.- Caroline & Mem went to the 4th Division to see the firing. There was nothing to see really but to hear a furious bombardment. The effect, I think, disappointed them. Our casualties were not many. This morning we have lost an Engineer Officer. The firing of the Place very slack. There is an idea we shall storm to day: perhaps get in altogether.- At 6½ the French attacked the White Forts under Inkerman and the Mamelon and the English attacked the Quarries. The fighting and firing was very severe but all was carried successfully.- The French began the attack. At the appointed signal the menjumped out of the Trenches and swarmed up the Mamelon on two sides, front, and on right face. The White Forts were attacked at the same time. I was at the Work on Cathcart's Hill. The French moved rapidly up the hill a crowd. There was no firing from them and not much from the Russians. When they got to the top there was a pause, then they were inside: then they were seen to issue out the other side, amd make for the Malakoff Tower. There the firing was very heavy.- The signal was given ~~as soon~~ for the English to begin their attack on the Quarries, as soon as the French had got into the Mamelon. Shirley { *Horatio Shirley (1805-79), CB, Lt Col, Col & Brig Gen, 88th Foot* } 88th commanded. The smoke prevented our seeing the attack. Presently our men were seen going up to the Redan: after a little while they were seen coming down again. The French were seen to come back from the Malkoff Tower: to reenter the Mamelon pursued by Russians: then they were driven out even of the Mamelon and they were descending the hill pursued by the Russians still. Here the reserves came up. The men supported rallied, turned about, drove back the Russians again, drove them out of the Mamelon and took possession again of it. After this they kept possesion. On our side the Quarries were easily won: but the Russians came on to retake them and occasioned some hard fighting We kept possession however.- The firing from the Malakoff Tower was furious, and the



firing in front of the Quarries the same. The Russians made 3 or 4 attempts upon the Quarries in the course of the night: but were beaten off. The losses on all sides have been very severe.  
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June 10. Sunday.

Yesterday there was a Flag of Truce to bury the dead. The Russians made good use of it to repair their works., to make others, and to move their ships.

The loss on our side is so far as is known 651, ie ~~12 off~~

12 officers	killed
32 do	wounded
15 Saps	killed
40 do	wounded
1 do	missing
84 R.& File	killed
436 do	wounded
30 do	missing
1 Drummer	wounded
<u>651.</u>	Total.

Killed	Wounded	Missing
<u>111</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>31.</u>

The French loss is variously stated at  
3,000, 4,000, and 6,000, altogether.

June 15. Friday.

Not well. Great lassitude for some time: now an explosion. Very weak.

June 16. Saturday.

Better but placed by little Smith under treatment! He gave me the calming dose of Castor Oil and Laudanum. Much talk of another Bombardment and a general storming of the place. Caro & Mem with me all day.

Sunday June 17.

The firing recommenced at 3½ AM. Marsh went out D??? ???. It was he says exceedingly grand. Perfect stillness, grey light, objects hardly distinct: a ship off the mouth of the harbour throwing an occasional shell into the Place. Presently and all of a sudden a shell was pitched from a Battery on the right into the Malkoff. Then all the way down the line the fire opened. It was replied to by the Russians after a few minutes. It is hot to day. A hot fire kept up all day against the Malakoff and Redan. They have returned but sparingly: perhaps they reserve themselves for the assault. Went down to see Caro & Mem on board. Thank God they are well. I did not tell them of what is to happen tomorrow. They expect an assault; but not so soon I think. It will be all over one way or another by breakfast time. Please God I shall be able to send them an account: but that will be as He Pleases. I am to be called at 1 and to set off at 2 in the morning. The attack is to take place at 3.

June 18. Monday

We repaired to the Trenches by 3 in the morning. Ld Raglan and his immediate Staff took their own line and we of this department ran together. Pakenham, Kirkland, Marsh Blane & Self.- We rode to the Trench which comes down to the middle ravine, the extreme right of our works. ~~and to pass~~ There we dismounted and I sent my horses home. Then we passed along the trenches to the 8 Gun Battery, No 9 I believe. The firing from the French on the right indicated that their attack had



begun. After a time, perhaps ~~20 minutes or~~ half an hour from the beginning by the French Ld Raglan ordered our flag to be hoisted and two rockets to be fired, our signal to advance. The men moved forward with Ladders and Sacks of wool besides the Covering Party: but they were soon mowed down by the severity of fire of grape brought to bear upon them. We could see them come back, then they tried it again: but it would not do the fire was too heavy. We saw the Russians on the top of their parapets firing upon the storming parties. After a time our men had all retired to their Trenches leaving a great many dead on the ground amongst them one of the most amiable and capable of our Generals Sir John Campbell, and poor Yea who has commanded so well the 7th up to this time. The French strove hard against the fire opened upon them: but they too could not manage it. By nine the affair was over, it having begun at 3. But the 3 Division, which had pushed a Brigade down the ravine leading to the Dockyard Creek, found themselves amongst some ruins from whence they could neither advance till the Redan was taken nor retreat. They remained there all day suffering casualties continually. They found houses houses furnished, dresses of women, dinner or breakfast prepared, wine & spirits The 18th Regt in consequence fell to drinking and then amused themselves by firing at themselves in the mirrors,- Our loss of officers very heavy and of men also but not in the same proportion. Whilst sitting against a Traverse a round shot came killed one man dead on my right tearing open his chest, then took off the right arm of Capt Browne { *George Richard Browne (1834-1901), Capt, 88th Foot* } a couple yards off and then took off the head of another man two yards beyond Capt Browne. Capt Browne exhibited perfect calmness. He got up with a little assistance saying he had lost his arm, it was absolutely gone above the elbow,- and carried God knows where.-

June 19. Tuesday.

The Russians came feeling out during the night and the fire from our trenches was very heavy: but nothing came in the shape of an attack. A Flag of Truce at 4 PM to bury the dead and collect the wounded. The bodies of Sir John Campbell and Colonel Yea were found close up to the Abatis. During the Truce I rode down the Ravine to the Cemetery at the ~~bottom~~ top of the Dockyard Creek, and had a capital view of the Harbour there and the buildings on either side. Then I rode over Green Hill to the "right attack" to look over the ground intervening between our works and the Redan. The distance is very short, and the ground not difficult. If the fire of the Russians had been subdued as it was supposed to have been the Redan and Malakoff too could have been carried beyond a doubt. Caro & Mem were here all day.

[ General Estcourt died on June 24, 1855, and was buried near the British Headquarters. ]



"A Russian Grave" by William Simpson